The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5541. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Cheering Progress of the Cable Expedition.

Jealousy in the French Corps Legislatif.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT SCHNEIDER.

Royal Entertainment of the Viceroy in England.

Damaging Storm and Floods in Kansas.

FRANCE.

The New Cable—The Progress of the Great Eastern—A Slight Difficulty.

BREST, Saturday, June 26.

Advices have been received through the cable, from the steamship *Great Eastern*, up to this forenoon. Some difficulty had been encountered, but everything was favorable at the last accounts. At noon of Friday the steamer had made 497 knots from Brest, and paid out 549 knots of the cable. At 4:30 this (Saturday) morning, a fault was detected in the communication through to the shore. The steamer was instantly stopped, and measures taken to localize the fault. This was found impossible, but as the signals soon afterward became perfect again, it was resolved to proceed, which was done. The signals since, up to this time, have continued good.

Jealousy in the Corps Legislatif—Resignation of the President.

PARIS, Saturday, June 26.

M. SCHNEIDER to-day resigned the Presidency of the Corps Legislatif, in consequence of the decoration of M. DAVID, one of the Vice-Presidents. The Emperor has refused to accept the resignation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Entertainment of the Viceroy of Egypt—Cost of the Purchase of the Telegraph by the Government.

LONDON, Saturday, June 26—Evening.

The Queen reviewed the guards at Windsor to-day, in honor of the Viceroy of Egypt. There were twenty thousand spectators present. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

It is stated to-day that it will cost the Government six and a half millions of pounds sterling to purchase the telegraph lines of the country, as contemplated.

SPAIN.

The Policy Toward the Republicans—Debate in the Cortes.

MADRID, Saturday, June 26.

There was an exciting debate in the Cortes to-day on the policy of the Government toward the Republicans and the arbitrary conduct of the civil Governors. SAGASTA said that the Government was determined to punish all unconstitutional manifestations.

ITALY.

The Recent Disturbances—The Country Pronounced Tranquil.

FLORENCE, Saturday, June 26.

The official newspaper contains the following: "The country is tranquil everywhere. The attitude of the population and the vigilance of the authorities prevent further disturbances."

MILAN, Saturday, June 26.

The Government has forbidden the circulation of subscriptions for the aid of persons injured in the late disturbance.

SWITZERLAND.

Departure of Mazzini for London.

ZURICH, Saturday, June 26.

In consequence of the order forbidding MAZZINI to reside in certain parts of Switzerland he to-day departed for London.

KANSAS.

Terrible Storm in the West—Damaging Floods.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, June 26.

A terrible storm prevailed yesterday and last night through the western portion of this State, doing considerable damage. A special to the *Bulletin* from Junction says: The Kansas Pacific Railway Bridge over the Republican was still standing this forenoon, but fears are entertained that it would yield to the rising flood. It was the most destructive storm of the season. The prospects are flattering for good crops throughout Kansas. The wheat harvest has commenced in the southern part of the State.

FIRES.

Destruction of a Salt Mill and Blocks at Geddes, N. Y.—Loss $50,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, June 26.

The Ashton coarse salt mill and three fine salt blocks at Geddes were completely destroyed by fire last night. The property belonged to the Ashton Salt Company, of which GEORGE F. COMSTOCK is President and principal owner. The loss will amount to $50,000. No insurance.

Burning of a Foundry and Machine-shop at Detroit—Firemen Injured.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, June 26.

This morning the foundry and machine-shops of the Fulton Iron Works were destroyed by fire. The loss is about $50,000; insured for $30,000. Chief Engineer BOTTLE was partially buried by the falling of the wall, and considerably injured. FRANK SMITH, a driver of one of the steamers, was thrown from his seat, sustaining injuries which will probably prove fatal.

BASE BALL.

The Red Stockings vs. The Olympics at Washington—Interruption of the Game.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 26.

The game of base ball this afternoon between the Red Stockings of Cincinnati and the Olympics of this city was stopped by a violent rain-storm after the first part of the fifth inning had been played. At the end of the fourth inning the score stood 4 to 0 in favor of the Cincinnati Club. The Olympics were first at the bat, and made three runs in the fifth inning, when the game was called, the storm rendering further progress impossible. A large crowd was present and considerable disappointment manifested.

Harvard vs. Williams at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, June 26.

A match game of base ball played in this city to-day between Harvard and Williams College nines, resulted in a defeat of the latter by a score of 45 to 8.

Railroad Matters in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 26.

It is stated that the Illinois Central Railroad Company have leased the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad for a term of years, and that it will not, for the present, be extended beyond Effingham. Through trains from St. Louis to Cairo and Chicago will be run over this track, virtually making it the St. Louis branch of the Illinois Central. This arrangement deprives the Pennsylvania Central of a St. Louis connection by this route, as contemplated; but they are said to have bought out the lessees of the St. Louis, Terre Haute and Indianapolis Road, and will run their trains by that route.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Appointments and Removals by Collector Grinnell during the Month of June.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, June 26.

The following appointments and removals made by Collector GRINNELL in the New-York Custom-house during the present month have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TO BE CLERKS.

	Per annum.
Samuel B. Foster, vice M. Imlay	$1,800
Jos. Farmer, vice F. Wood	1,400
G. W. Coles, promoted	1,500
C. H. Lincoln, vice S. B. Redmond	1,200
J. W. Nixon, vice W. Davis	1,200
Jas. B. Swain, vice G. T. Sherman	2,500
M. J. Green vice C. B. Morrison	1,500
J. W. Grassie, vice T. L. Morriss	1,600
D. A. Baldwin, vice I. M. Trowbridge	1,600
A. J. Hamilton, vice D. C. Moulton	1,400
T. L. Morriss, vice W. H. Bibby	1,800
C. S. Tunis, vice C. K. Whitemore	1,800
W. J. Miller, vice E. Not	1,800
W. A. Appleton, vice N. W. Howell	2,500
T. B. Thorp, vice H. Munson	1,400
Jos. McLeer, vice I. B. Smith	2,000
H. G. McKay, vice F. A. Durivage	1,800
B. Stainsley, vice P. H. Kiss	1,000
P. H. Kiss, vice Fred. Keumer	1,100
Jos. Curran	1,100
Wm. Madden	1,100
G. W. Kellogg, vice Wm. Stevens	1,200
C. A. Fisher, vice P. O. De Esterhazy	1,600
L. R. Stegman, vice R. W. Hamar	1,200
N. George, vice P. D. Luddington	1,400
J. J. Couch	1,400
L. D. St. George, vice C. L. Humbert	1,400
R. Coit, vice E. Eldridge	1,400
J. Hyslip, vice G. W. Munday	1,200
L. Eames, vice N. Pope	900

TO BE INSPECTORS AT $4 PER DIEM.

John Roavison, vice Geo. W. Wilt; C. T. Gilbert, vice N. Banks, Geo. T. Leland; vice Alex. Brookfield; R. J. Paulison, vice J. F. Hoffman; C. B. Blake, vice C. W. Sherwood; D. L. Beckwith, vice J. M. Robinson; W. H. Frederick, vice J. R. Warne, J. M. Crumly, vice A. D. Davis; Peter Buck, Jr., vice G. S. Nichols; F. De Wige, vice M. D. Moore; J. McEntee, vice E. Staples; J. L. Boggs, vice F. W. J. Seiser; L. H. Brainhard, vice Wm. Cary; Geo. H. Greeley, vice T. A. Dutton; Geo. A. Martin, vice Jos. Gutman; E. H. Lawrence, vice C. F. W. Behun; W. F. Harvey, vice E. A. Cosley, Inspector Cigars, $2,000 per annum; Geo. A. Frisbie, vice A. Fontana; E. D. Carroll, vice J. A. Stevenson; D. M. Ezbert, vice R. A. Southwick; W. B. Lyman, vice P. J. Ackhert; W. D. Case, vice H. M. Backins; G. A. Leland, vice J. F. Conger; James McAfee, vice Jos. Robinson; W. C. Cole, vice R. D. Coudrey; C. P. Cramer, vice C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; H. Slater, vice G. W. Kellogg.

TO BE NIGHT INSPECTORS AT $3 PER DIEM.

Philip Reilly, vice Geo. A. Buckingham; Richard Bennett, vice Richard Butler; Geo. H. Empire, vice F. J. Burns; Chas. Westervelt, vice Benj. Campbell; Andrew McCott, vice Patrick Mullen; James Boyle, vice John McKeon; P. C. Bensel, vice Patrick Dailey; Alex. Hill, vice Wm. Murphy; Elisha Travis, vice W. A. Ives; F. A. Dutton, vice M. Ezekiel; Jacob Wilson, vice John Glosson; Edward Hall, vice James McMonnie; John De Condy, vice John Clark.

TO BE STOREKEEPERS AT $4 PER DIEM.

Jas. Frathen, vice Hugh Maxwell; A. G. Hamilton, vice J. G. Dudley; John Zundell, vice A. J. Hackley; John W. Hustced, vice W. F. Jennings; Joseph Gutman, vice George Morrison; F. F. Banry, vice O. J. Moore; N. W. Howell, vice W. T. Appleton; James Carson, vice M. D. Whitridge; C. F. W. Behm, vice Max Weber; Richard Folles, vice E. C. Gennett; H. H. Childs, vice F. W. Cartwright; N. N. Gaylord, vice Thos. B. Hall; Jno. R. Richardson, vice G. F. Thompson; W. H. Cooper, vice Jno. Creighton; D. B. Baldwin, vice Geo. W. Henly; E. McIntyre, vice O. L. Ferriss; W. P. Perkins, vice W. H. Hubbard; John Eddy, vice R. W. Hazzard; Isaac Preble, vice Jos. Sutherland; E. H. Fletcher, vice A. R. Plumly; E. C. Leveridge, vice M. Gross; Jno. McKechnie, vice J. H. Harmon; M. D. Whiteridge, vice E. M. Beach.

TO BE EXAMINERS, VERIFIERS, &C.

Henry Waterman, vice H. L. Case, examiner, at $1,800 per annum; G. P. Hiltman, vice C. Savage, Jr., verifier, at $1,500 per annum; Theo. A. Keese, vice Wm. Fiske, verifier, at $1,500 per annum; Wm. Fiske, vice Charles Marks, sampler, at $1,200 per annum; W. D. Moffet, vice D. T. Neligan, verifier, at $1,200 per annum; John S. Redfield, vice M. C. Earl, messenger, at $900 per annum; W. C. Noble, vice S. Harriss, sampler, at $1,200 per annum; John Ducey, vice T. A. Keese, opener, at $3 75 per diem; John Paffers, vice John C. Smith, opener, at $3 per diem; Anson Lloyd, vice John T. Pattison, opener, at $3 per diem; John Deving, vice James Fitzpatrick, opener, at $3 per diem; A. Merritt, vice William F. Godfrey, opener, at $3 per diem; August Werner, vice M. Finigan, messenger, at $750 per annum; Constantine Schem, vice G. H. Hayward, gauger, at $2,000 per annum.

TO BE WEIGHERS.

H. H. Smith, vice J. C. Slaight, at $2,500 per annum; W. M. Este, vice J. Neary, at $2,500 per annum; E. M. Carr, at $1,400 per annum.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Chinese Question—Appeal to the Visiting Ways and Means Committee in Behalf of the Chinamen—More Liberal Laws Called for—Proposed Gigantic Hotel in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 25.

Senators WADE and CONKLING and the Committee of Ways and Means of Congress today met a number of the leading merchants and bankers, and the representatives of six Chinese companies of this city. After an exchange of compliments, one of the Chinese representatives made a speech. He expressed the hope that the Government would double the amount of subsidy to the China Steamship Line, and enable the Company to run semi-monthly steamers. He suggested that if Congress would pass a law giving just protection to the Chinese it would be the means of inducing capitalists in China to invest their money in this country. He complained of the unjust laws of California, preventing the Chinese from testifying in the Courts and imposing a tax of $5 per head on each Chinaman who enters the State, and laying a special tax on Chinese miners. He was satisfied with our treaty with China, but wanted the protection it promised. He recommended the members of the Committee to converse with his countrymen here, and hoped that on their return they would speak favorably of the Chinese to the Government of the United States.

Negotiations have been closed with leading hotel managers in the East for the erection of a grand hotel in this city, occupying two blocks, bounded by Market, Montgomery, South Second and Jessie streets. The buildings north and south of Stevenson-street (the intervening thoroughfare between the two blocks) will be connected on each story with covered bridges.

The ship *Isaac Jeans* and *Meeheek* collided in the harbor last night. Both vessels are considerably damaged.

The Late Shooting Affray at a Registration Office in Richmond—Death of the Victim.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, June 26.

JOSEPH KELLEY, who was shot on Thursday evening, at the Registration Office, by Captain CALLAHAN, died this morning. His death creates much feeling in the city, he having been held by three Policemen, while CALLAHAN, who had a personal feud with him, shot him. KELLEY was Vice-President of a Seymour and Blair Club during the Presidential campaign, and CALLAHAN was an Ex-Confederate officer, who had charge of a Confederate prison during the war, and who afterward joined the Republican Party. CALLAHAN, who was under bail, was rearrested to-day.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—The mixing mill of the American Powder Works at South Acton exploded last night. JOHN P. GRAY was terribly burned.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 26.—The Junior exhibition at Union College will take place June 29, and the Commencement exercises June 30.

ALBANY, June 26.—SAMUEL HILL, the boy who was injured last night by the premature discharge of a cannon, died to-day.

BOSTON, June 26.—Messrs. FROTHINGHAM and SARGENT, of the Union Boat Club, pulled a single scull race of two miles this afternoon, on the Charles River, which was won by the former in sixteen minutes, forty-five seconds. He was the favorite. The race was witnessed by a large crowd.

MONTREAL, June 26.—Hon. JOHN YOUNG sailed for England this morning. He goes to organize the Canadian and European Telegraph Company.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—The vote on the Southern Railroad resulted in favor of its construction.

THE TURF.

The Prospect Park Fair Grounds Running Meeting—Harry Booth Wins the Hurdle Race, Chillicothe the Two-Year-Old Sweepstakes, Metairie the Mile Dash, Vauxhall the Two-Mile Dash and Pompey Payne the Three-Year-Old Sweepstakes.

Yesterday witnessed the inauguration of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds as a race-course, it being the opening day of the running meeting, held under the auspices and control of the American Jockey Club. It is only a few weeks ago since we chronicled the opening of this beautifully-located course with a trotting meeting, which was confessedly the most brilliant and successful reunion of the kind ever held on Long Island, and we believe that as a race track it will attain in time an equal degree of popularity among the residents of Brooklyn and New-York. The race meeting, of which yesterday was the commencement, is held under the control and rules of the American Jockey Club; the stewards on the occasion being the following prominent members of that Association: Messrs. FRANCIS MORRIS, JOHN HUNTER, GEORGE DENISON, AUGUST BELMONT and M. H. SANFORD. The racing was of a highly-interesting character, and although the attendance was not large, yet it was eminently select and distinguished. Under the able superintendence of Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY, the Secretary of the Jerome Park and Saratoga Race-courses, and who acted here in a similar capacity, as well as clerk of the course, the proceedings passed off in the most perfect order. A heavy fall of rain in the morning, which, however, did not extend to Brooklyn or this City, had rendered the track very heavy and muddy, and although when the sun broke through the canopy of thick clouds which enveloped him throughout the forenoon, it dried considerably, yet the going was heavy and holding, and accounts for the apparently slow time made in the different races. The attendance would undoubtedly have been much larger, but for the unfavorable appearance of the weather at mid-day, just about the time of departure from the City for the course. The piazzas of the Club-house, decidedly the most elegant edifice of the kind in the country, were filled with elegantly-dressed ladies, the *elite* of the beauty and fashion of Brooklyn society, to whom the contests between the highbred racers were a source of the deepest interest and pleasurable excitement. As at Jerome Park, Mr. JOHN MORRIS officiated as starter, and with his customary success in that capacity. The judges' stand was occupied by the stewards of the meeting, and their decisions were characterized by the strictest impartiality.

The hurdle race opened the sport, and had three contestants—*Harry Booth*, *Mitchell* and *Bohannon*, (the recently-named *Simon Kenton* gelding.) It was for a purse of $400, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, the second horse receiving $100 out of the stakes. *Harry Booth* had beaten his brace of competitors twice before, and the race seemed to be a certainty for him, judging from public running. This proved to be the case, for after waiting quietly in the rear for nearly the whole of the first mile, he went to the front as soon as DOWNING called upon him, and jumping his hurdles in admirable style won the race with perfect ease. The three-year-old colt *Mitchell* beat *Bohannon* for second place, and gives promise, when more matured, of making a first-class hurdle racer, for he takes his leaps cleanly, and has a fair turn of speed for the finish.

The Two-year-old Sweepstakes had only two starters out of the nine entries—Mr. MCCONNELL'S *Chillicothe* (a full brother to *General Duke*,) and Mr. MORRIS' gray filly by *Eclipse* out of *Fidelity*. The betting was very spirited between the pair, *Chillicothe* being the favorite at the opening of the pool selling, but on its transpiring that the gray filly had been tried very highly, and Mr. MORRIS entertained an unusually good opinion of her, she deposed her rival from his elevated position in the betting market and took his place. The brother to *General Duke*, however, who is a fine-looking, racing-like colt, had the race in hand from the moment the flag fell, and making his own running throughout, won easily at the finish without apparently having ever been fairly extended.

The mile dash for a purse of $600 produced the only large field of starters during the day, seven horses coming to the post. These were *Hira*, *Metairie*, *Oberon*, *Sarah B*, *Rapture*, *Lobelia* and *Overland*, and of these the betting was confined to *Metairie* and *Hira*, who had won a race at similar distance from a large field, and in clever style, at the recent Paterson meeting; each being alternately the favorite, *Hira* at the opening and *Metairie* at the close of the betting. The result at the finish showed that the knowing ones were not far out in their calculations; the pair running first and second, and the *Metairie* winning, with the dispised hurdle-racer, *Lobelia*, close up and beating off the others. *Oberon* and *Rapture* alternately made play for the first half mile, but neither of them could stay the distance over such a heavy track. *Hira* was not in first-rate fix, being lame behind, and her stable did not stand her for a dollar. Although defeated, she ran a good game race, and when sound and fit, will be a dangerous horse to stand against over this distance of ground.

The two-mile race for a purse of $400 brought together for the first time the once stable companions, *Vauxhall* and *General Duke*, with the patched-up *Julius* to complete the trio. *Vauxhall* had shown himself a wonderfully good race-horse by beating *Pleasureville* and two others in the Metropolitan Stakes at Jerome Park, two-mile heats, although he was so far from being up to the mark on the day of the race that Mr. MCCONNELL urged upon Mr. THOMPSON, his parner and trainer, not to start the horse. The latter, however, thought the horse would be benefited by the race, even if defeated, and the result showed he was right, for *Vauxhall*, beaten in the first heat, fairly ran himself into condition and outlasting *Pleasureville*, won the next two heats and race in capital time. It was this clever performance that caused the rush to back *Vauxhall* for this race; the odds of $200 to $100 being currently offered on his winning. His chance, however, was seriously jeopardized by his running away with his boy jockey, who was unable to stop him until he had run fully a mile and a half around the track at the top of his speed. His backers looked blue at this *contretemps*, as it was generally considered that too much had been taken out of the horse by the breakaway for him to contend successfully against such a good and fresh horse as *General Duke*. An attempt was made to put up a fresh rider in CHARLEY MILLER, as the other jockey, GRANVILLE, was almost exhausted by his efforts to hold the horse when he ran away, but "Brook" was not to be found, and GRANVILLE again mounted. *Julius* got about a dozen lengths the best of the send off, with *Vauxhall* next, and *General Duke* in a handy position behind him. As they passed the stand on the first mile, *Vauxhall* was leading *General Duke* two lengths, *Julius* having fallen back beaten, and to the leading pair the race was evidently confined. A magnificent struggle now ensued, the two horses running locked to the quarter-pole, where the favorite got his head in front, and gradually drawing away from his opponent, won the race by four lengths and finishing strong, notwithstanding the distance he had run in the race and just previous to it. The winner and *General Duke* were formerly in the same stable, viz., Messrs. MCCONNELL and THOMPSON'S, who had also at the same time the renowned *Bayonet*, and rarely have a trio of such great three-year-olds been owned together by the same stable as the above named. Purchased by Mr. MCCONNELL of the late Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER, of Kentucky, who bred them, and at the recommendation of Captain MOORE, for the moderate price of $5,000, the investment proved a most fortunate one. The stable sold *General Duke* (after winning several rich stakes with him) for $7,000, *Bayonet* for $6,500, and they still retain *Vauxhall*, probably the best of the lot; although they offered him to Mr. BELMONT last Fall for $7,000, but he was declined on the ground that he had a cross of the Yorkshire blood in him, to the great regret of JACOB PINCUS, (Mr. BELMONT'S trainer,) whose shrewd judgment had detected the merits and value of the horse.

The sweepstakes for three-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $500 added, mile and a half, had only two runners out of the eight entered, but their high quality amply compensated for the quantity. These were the famous colt *Pompey Payne*, who had run a mile in a second heat, at the Lexington meeting last May, in 1:44½, carrying his full weight, and defeating, among others, the equally renowned *Herzog*, (like himself, a son of *Vandal*, the sire of the deceased *James A. Connolly*,) and Mr. PURDY'S colt *Vespucius*, who had won the three-year-old purse at Jerome Park from a large field, after bolting twice in the race and losing so much ground that his chance seemed quite extinguished. For this victory he had now to carry a seven-pounds penalty; and this, combined with *Pompey Payne's* own prestige, made the latter a great favorite, the odds of $100 to $30 being current. So confident did GEORGE CADWALLADER (who owned and trained the horse previous to his selling him at Cincinnati last month to Mr. H. BABCOCK, of this City, for $7,600) feel in his colt that he laid these tempting odds as long as he could find a customer willing to accept them. *Vespucius* made the running at a slow pace for the first mile with the favorite in waiting a couple of lengths behind, and pulling desperately. HARDY DURHAM then gave *Pompey* his head, and collaring *Vespucius*, had him safe in a few strides, and galloped home an easy winner by two lengths; *Vespucius* finishing in a game and resolute manner. This terminated the day's racing, which was of a highly-interesting character.

The hurdle race brought out *Mitchell*, 3 years, 115 pounds, ridden by GAFFNEY; *Harry Booth*, 6 years, 146 pounds, ridden by DOWNING, and *Bohannon*, (the recently-named *Simon Kenton*, gelding,) 5 years, 139 pounds. *Booth* was the favorite at $100 to $40 against the field. *Bohannon* took the first hurdle, opposite the Club-house, two lengths before *Mitchell*, who had the favorite at his quarters. At the second hurdle, near the half-mile pole on the backstretch, both *Mitchell* and *Bohannon* were head and head, the favorite still in waiting. The third hurdle was on the lower stretch, and this was taken by *Mitchell* and *Bohannon* almost simultaneously, the former having slightly the best of it. *Mitchell* led over the fourth hurdle, on the lower end of the quarter-stretch, the other two taking it together. *Harry Booth* now put on the steam, and rushing to the front led two lengths past the judges' stand, with *Mitchell* as far before *Bohannon*. The favorite cleared the fifth hurdle finely, but both *Mitchell* and *Bohannon* hit it hard as they went over, the latter falling behind from this point. *Mitchell* now showed himself a wonderfully good hurdler for so young a beginner, for he drew alongside *Booth* and both horses were in the air together over the sixth hurdle. The superior strength and stamina of *Booth* now told, and taking the lead he retained it throughout and won easily by six lengths; *Bohannon* ten lengths behind *Mitchell*. Time—4:15½.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race sweepstakes, for all ages; entrance $50, h. f., $400 added; second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes; third to save his entrance if four start; two miles over eight hurdles; welter weights.

H. B. Todd's b. h. Harry Booth, 6 years, Lexington, dam Blonde, 146 pounds 1
C. Littlefield's b. g. Mitchell, 3 years, Mickey Free, dam by Sovereign, 115 pounds 2
James Thompson's b. g. Bohannon, 5 years, Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, 139 pounds 3
Time—4:15½.

The Two-year-old Sweepstakes had only Mr. MCCONNELL'S *Chillicothe*, and Mr. MORRIS' gr. f. by *Eclipse*, dam *Fidelity*, as starters. The distance was six furlongs, and the betting was even between them at the start. *Chillicothe* was quickest in getting off, and got a little the best of the start, and making the running at a fair pace, quickly opened a gap of a length at the quarter pole. The gray filly gained slightly on the next quarter, being only three-quarters of a length behind at the half-mile, but *Chillicothe* soon shook her off, and steadily increasing his lead, won in a canter by two lengths. Time—1:24½.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes for two-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, $800 added; three-quarters of a mile; a winner at Jerome Park five pounds extra.

J. McConnell's br. c. Chillicothe, by Lexington, dam Lilla 1
F. Morris' g. f. by Eclipse, dam Fidelity 2
Time, 1:24½.

The mile dash had seven runners—*Lobelia*, *Hira*, *Metairie*, *Rapture*, *Oberon*, *Sarah B.* and *Overland*. *Hira* and *Metairie* each brought $80 in the pools, and the others $20. *Oberon*, after several false starts, got away first, and made the running to the quarter-pole with *Rapture* second, *Metairie* and *Hira* next, and the rest in a ruck behind. On the backstretch *Rapture* passed *Oberon*, who fell back beaten, and as the half-mile pole was passed, *Metairie* and *Rapture* were head and head, with *Hira* a couple lengths behind. On the lower stretch *Metairie* assumed the lead, and although *Hira* on the homestretch made a vigorous effort to reach him, she failed to do so, and *Metairie* won by a length. *Lobelia* was third, *Rapture* fourth, *Sarah B.*, *Overland* and *Oberon* in the order named. Time—1:53½.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600, one mile, for all ages.

R. W. Walden's ch. h. Metairie, 5 years, by Star Davis, dam Katona, 114 pounds 1
C. Littlefield's ch. m. Hira, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Hegira, 111 pounds 2
McConnell & Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, 115 pounds 3
H. Booth's b. h. Overland, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Miss Lightfoot, 119 pounds 0
L. W. Jerome's b. f. Rapture, 3 years, by Lapidist, dam Parachute, 87 pounds 0
M. H. Sanford's ch. h. Oberon, 4 years, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, 108 pounds 0
D. McDaniels' b. m. Sarah B., 4 years, by Planet, dam Adelgisa, 105 pounds 0
Time—1:53½.

The two-mile dash for a purse of $400 was run for by *Vauxhall*, *General Duke* and *Julius*. *Vauxhall* was the favorite, selling for $600, *General Duke* $230, *Julius* $60. *Vauxhall* ran away with his rider nearly twice around the track before he was stopped. *Julius* got a dozen lengths the best of the send-off, and made the running for half a mile, when the favorite took it up, and led two lengths past the stand on the first mile, with the *Duke* second. A fine race between the pair was now witnessed, they running locked to the quarter-pole, where *Vauxhall* showed in front, and gradually drawing away, won easily by four lengths, *Julius* beaten off. Time—3:53½.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, two miles, for all ages.

McConnell & Thompson's b. c. Vauxhall, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Verona, 108 pounds 1
C. Littlefield's ch. h. General Duke, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 108 pounds 2
D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius, aged, by Lexington, dam Julia, 118 pounds 3
Time—3:53½.

The Three-year-old Sweepstakes, one mile and a half, had seven entries, but the fame of *Pompey Payne* and *Vespucius* frightened them away. The betting was $100 to $30 on *Pompey Payne*, who made a waiting race for a mile when he went up, challenged *Vespucius*, (who was carrying a seven-pound penalty for winning at Jerome Park,) had him safe in a few strides and won with consummate ease by two lengths. Time—3:01.

FIFTH RACE.—Sweepstakes for three-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, $500 added; one and a half miles; winner of a three-year-old race at Jerome Park seven pounds extra.

Geo. Cadwallader's b. c. Pompey Payne 1
Purdy & Withers' ch. c. Vespucius 2
Time—3:01.

Buckeye Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 26.

The Buckeye trotting race to-day was for the Burnett House Purse, $900, two miles, for double teams.

Leggatt's Billy Crawford and James Coombs	4	3	2
Olliver's Grey Dick and Grey Ed	2	4	4
Loder's Lizzie Warwick and Flora May	1	2	3
Harshman's Dayton Belle and Glencoe	3	1	1

Time, 5:24, 5:21, 5:29½.

Second race, for Club Stakes, $200, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. The following was the result:

Roach's W. K. Thomas	2	2	1	1	1
Olliver's Mollie	1	1	2	2	2

Time—2:31½, 2:27½, 2:29, 2:35¼, 2:37½.

Third race for Consolation Stake, $100, mile heats, for beaten horses. The following was the result:

James Miller's Favorite	2	1	1	3
Durham's Billy	1	2	3	1
Maher's Pilot Medoc	3	3	2	2

Time—2:35, 2:30, 2:33¼, 2:37½.

The weather was fine and the track excellent.

Toronto, Canada, Races—Winner of the Dominion Plate.

TORONTO, Ontario, Saturday, June 26.

At the races yesterday the Dominion Plate was won by *Raven*, in a mile-and-a-half dash—time, 2:30. The United Service Stakes were won by the same horse. The Province Stakes were won by *Nettie*, the Hurdle Stakes by *The Giant*, the Western Stakes by *Nipissing*.

Trotting at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Saturday, June 26.

To-day a five-mile trot took place on the Fair Ground Course, half-mile track, between H. S. MOON'S s. m. *Lady Palmer* and A. B. GARFIELD'S br. g. *Bismarck*. *Lady Palmer* won without a single break. Time, 16:04.

Chief Justice Chase and the Reconstruction Acts.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 26.

The Norfolk *Virginian* is entirely mistaken in its supposition that Chief Justice CHASE said or did anything in the Cæsar Griffin case which would indicate that he considers the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional, or that there has ever been any legal State Government in Virginia since December, 1865. For obvious reasons we do not wish to discuss the point, however. We trust that no one will entertain even the faintest hope of justice at the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States; for, whatever may be Mr. CHASE'S opinion, he has never made it known, and, if he should declare it, it would not control the Court.

THE BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE.

The Profits—Mr. Gilmore's Good Fortune—A House and Lot Worth $25,000, and a Purse of $50,000 his Reward.

The books of the Board of Directors of the Boston Peace Jubilee, it is reported by one of the Board, show that the total receipts for the five days of the Jubilee amounted to $412,000. As the sum total of the expenses was $312,000, the profits amounted to $110,000. It was agreed by the Board of Management at the outset of the enterprise that if it should prove a success, Mr. GILMORE should receive $50,000, and the balance of the profits should be distributed among the disabled soldiers and widows and children of deceased soldiers of the towns and villages of New-England, in the proportion of their subscriptions to the Jubilee. It was found that if Mr. GILMORE'S $50,000 were to be paid out of the $110,000 profit of the Jubilee week, the money left to be divided up among the subscribing towns would give only a trifling sum to each. The supplementary performance of Tuesday night was therefore arranged as a means of paying Mr. GILMORE, without diminishing the fund for the widows and orphans. That Mr. GILMORE'S services are estimated at their true value by the directors, is shown by their presentation to him of a house and lot valued at $25,000 in Boston. This was a free gift over and above the stipulated $50,000. No one else has been allowed to make money by the Jubilee, the subscribers having received the amounts of their respective subscriptions and nothing more. The investment proved a poor speculation as far as attracting trade to Boston was concerned; no business of consequence, either in wholesale or retail trade, was done during the whole week. The dry goods merchants and leading grocers, who subscribed freely to the Jubilee, confess to a total miscalculation of its effects on trade, though they are not disappointed in not making money directly from the Jubilee receipts, as they did not expect nor wish to do so. The building will probably be allowed to stand about four months, and will be rented for fairs, great meetings, &c., the proceeds of such rental to be given to the charitable institutions of the City. By the terms of the contract the material of the building, when taken down, reverts to the builders, who were paid $80,000 for putting it up.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

A Double Execution in Texas—The Condemned Acknowledge their Guilt.

On Friday, the 11th inst., a large crowd, estimated at six thousand, whites and negroes, gathered at Henderson, Texas, to witness the execution of WILLIS H. POE and H. B. ROBINSON, for the murder of Colonels WARD and ELY, some months ago. A reporter of the Henderson *Times*, who had an interview with the condemned on the morning of that day, says: "POE was not well, but answered freely all questions. ROBINSON was perfectly calm. Both said they were prepared to meet their fate—that they were guilty, and ought to die. POE said he had been led to the commission of the crime by others—that he was drunk when informed that WARD and ELY had money and were going toward Mount Enterprise to buy a large quantity of cotton; that he was told where to get a horse to pursue them. ROBINSON said he knew nothing of what passed before POE came to him, except what he had learned from POE. POE said he shot both WARD and ELY, but that he did not consider himself responsible at the time he did it—he was still drunk. POE said they had made a full confession; that confession was in the hands of Major TURNEY, son-in-law to Colonel WARD, and that it was true in every particular, and that it would be given to the public, he hoped, at the proper time. ROBINSON indorsed all this.

At 12 o'clock the prisoners were taken to the gallows, erected outside the fair grounds. After the prisoners were on the scaffold, they were informed that they could have time to say anything they wished to. ROBINSON said nothing. POE said he wanted to talk a few words to his young friends; that he wished to say to them to avoid drink—never to drink at all—to take the advice of no one, about anything, that was not strictly right and honest; and to take his fate as a warning on these subjects. After pausing a moment, he remarked that he hoped 'no one would think anything the less of his dear relatives on account of his fate,' repeating that he was not responsible at the time he committed the act for which he was then to die. He then called for Mr. BROOKS, son-in-law to Colonel ELY, who was inside of the square, and asked for his forgiveness, saying that he had been forgiven by his Maker, by Major TURNEY and most of the relatives of Colonel WARD, and that he wanted his forgiveness. Mr. BROOKS and Mr. RAINES, another son-in-law, stepped near to him and expressed their forgiveness. When asked if he had anything more to say, he answered in the negative, but asked for ten minutes to pray. This was given him, and during the time he appeared to be engaged in earnest prayer.

A dead silence prevailed for about a minute, when the word was given and POE and ROBINSON suspended in air. ROBINSON'S neck was broken in the drop, and he died with scarcely a struggle. POE'S neck was not broken, and he lived for some minutes. Thus ended the career of two young men raised in our midst. It was a terrible ending, but not without its lessons.

The great lesson of the day was to prove false the oft-repeated declaration that white men cannot be punished for capital crimes in Texas by the civil authorities. Here was an instance in which the military had nothing to do except in the capacity of guards. So it will be from this on, if the people are permitted to act. They are determined that the laws shall be enforced and that the guilty shall not go unpunished."

The Governorship of Ohio—General Ewing and the Democratic Nomination.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger*, of the 23d inst., publishes the following letter from General THOMAS EWING, JR.:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, June 18, 1869.

SIR: I received some weeks ago several numbers of your paper in which you did me the honor to suggest my nomination as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. I took it for granted that you presented my name merely to illustrate the liberal policy you were urging the Democracy to adopt—and that the fact of my being ineligible was sufficiently known in the State to make it improbable that I would be seriously discussed as a candidate. But, from letters and papers recently received, I see that my name is still mentioned in connection with the office; and, therefore, lest my silence on the subject be misconstrued, I ask that you let it be understood, as coming from me, that I have no such claim of citizenship in Ohio as would make me eligible for a State office there.

Hoping the Democracy, by patriotic and sagacious action, may get such reinforcements in the approaching canvass as will enable them to carry Ohio, and turn the tide of battle throughout the white States against the Radicals.

I am, very truly, THOMAS EWING, JR.

Commodore Vanderbilt and Party—A Lively Railroad Trip.

From the Cleveland Herald, June 23.

Commodore VANDERBILT and party, of New-York, accompanied by E. B. PHILLIPS, President, C. F. HATCH, General Superintendent, and other gentlemen connected with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, left the Union Passenger Depot, Cleveland, at 8:05 o'clock Wednesday morning, in a special train of two coaches, drawn by engine "Erie," T. S. LINDSEY, Assistant Superintendent, having charge of the train for Chicago. At Norwalk the engine "No. 40" was substituted for the "Erie," which took the train to Toledo, where it arrived at 10:35 having been detained for fifteen minutes at several points along the road. This was a capital good run—113½ miles in two hours and fifteen minutes, deducting amount of delay. The distance from Norwalk to Toledo, 57½ miles, was run in one hour and three minutes. A short delay at Toledo, and the party proceeded, and made a splendid run all the way to Chicago, reaching that city at 5:32 o'clock the same afternoon. The distance by track from Cleveland to Chicago is 353 miles, which was passed over in nine hours and seventeen minutes. This we consider cannot be beat by any road in the United States under similar circumstances, and it amply demonstrated to the New-Yorkers that a Western road can do some pretty fast work when it takes it in hand. We understand the Commodore was well satisfied with the trip and the judgment displayed by the several officials having charge of the trains. The party will remain a brief time in Chicago and then return.

CUBA.

Sailing of Another Expedition from this City.

The "Quaker City" on her Way to the Island.

A Large Number of Volunteers on Board.

Two Batteries and Several Thousand Rifles her Cargo.

LATEST MAIL ADVICES FROM HAVANA.

The Cuban Expedition Started—The Quaker City off for Cuba with Men, Arms and Munitions.

In consequence of the extreme vigilance of the United States authorities, the plans of the Cuban Junta for assisting their struggling brothers on the island, and preparations for the intended expedition were greatly delayed. It was intended to start it two weeks from yesterday, but owing to the arrest of prominent officers, it had to be postponed. Several hundred officers, and men by the thousand, were on the tip-toe of expectation for the orders to move. Many had thrown up lucrative positions to engage in the expedition, and all was confusion until yesterday evening. It was then resolved that all the men and material at hand should be put on board forthwith, and that the expedition should start at once. Colonel RYAN, who had supreme command, was given the power to order the final preparations. The men were at hand in New-York, Brooklyn and New-Jersey, the *Quaker City*, that mysterious vessel, was outside the Narrows in waiting, and all that was required was a prompt embarkation of the volunteers. Orders were given at 7 o'clock, and shortly after squads of men in Hoboken at Elm Park, and at New-Brighton on Staten Island were moved to points already designated. A body of men, styled the First New-York Regiment, assembled at 10 o'clock at Pier No. 4 and took passage on a steamer in waiting. The officers of that regiment followed on board some time after, having to arrange some matters at the Stevens House.

By 11 o'clock all was ready, and the three steamers simultaneously started from their respective rendezvous and steamed outside the Narrows, where the *Quaker City* was already in waiting. The officers in command of the expedition were General GIOACORIA, Commander-in-Chief; Colonel JOHN WHITEHOUSE BYRON, formerly Commandant of the Irish Brigade, Army of the Potomac, A. D. C.; Captain W. H. Stephens, Acting Brigade Quartermaster; Colonel CURRIE, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain PETERS and Captain ANDERSON, additional A. D. C.s; Captain EDWARD MURTAGH and a number of staff officers. Quite a large number of officers of the late United States Army were in the ranks, to be appointed to positions when the field was reached.

The *Quaker City* contained 5,000 stand of Remington rifles, two batteries of artillery, equipments for a brigade of cavalry, with an abundance of ammunition. Before this reaches the eyes of the public she will be far on her way toward the ever faithful isle. It should be said that although General GIOACORIA was on board as supreme commander, Colonel W. C. RYAN was the officer in command of the expeditionary forces. The former will command the district in which the force is intended to operate.

REPORTS BY MAIL.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Cleopatra*, we are in receipt of Cuban news later by two days than that already at hand. The Purser of the *Cleopatra* has our thanks for courtesies.

The Capture of the Schooner Lahave—A Difficult Question Solved—Effect of American News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, June 21, 1869.

The *Cleopatra* arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, and remains only a couple of hours, thus leaving the writing of a lengthy letter entirely out of the question. The item of interest is the capture of the English schooner *Lahave* by the Spanish war steamer *Fernando el Catolico* on the 10th inst., about forty miles from Cape Maisi. The *Lahave* cleared from Boston for Jamaica, or St. Marys, Hayti. But she did not follow the proper route, having first called at Inagua without having been compelled to do so either by stress of weather or by a want of provisions. While sailing westward she was espied by the *Fernando* and brought to this port. The cargo of the *Lahave* consists of cannon, shells, ammunition and other articles needed to carry on a war. It is barely possible that she was intended to run the Cuban blockade, the cannon on board being of too large a size to be useful. The Spaniards were, as a matter of course, highly delighted at the capture, and the other side felt equally crestfallen, but their hopes or fears have been equally disappointed. A meeting of naval and judicial officers was held at the palace on Saturday afternoon, and it was immediately resolved that the *Lahave* could not be considered or treated as a legal prize, having been captured in neutral waters and not within Spanish jurisdiction. Her cargo, consisting of war material, and being intended for a country where no war existed, and one which does not permit the importation of war material, they consider that under these circumstances, and in order not only to guard against committing any injustice, but to have the laws enforced, it was better to take the *Lahave* to Kingston, Jamaica, her port of destination, escorted by the *Fernando*, and to deliver her for trial to the British authorities. This sensible solution of the difficulty will undoubtedly avoid any trouble, and at the same time detain the *Lahave* a sufficient length of time to make her cargo useless, if it really was intended for the Cubans. A visit paid on board the *Lahave* yesterday, by your correspondent, elicited the information that the Captain and crew had been well treated, and that the cargo had not been touched, the hatches remaining closed. The *Fernando* left late last night with her prize.

Admiral MALIAMPO left port this morning in the *Hernan Cortes*. The general belief is that he has gone to meet the *Antonio Lopez*, which brings the new Captain-General RODAS.

When the news of the imprisonment of the Cuban Junta reached here the people were naturally greatly excited, and especially those in the smaller country towns, where ignorance still reigns supreme. When the news reached Guanajaya the brave volunteers turned out *en masse*, the church bells began to toll, and joy was depicted on every countenance.

An effigy of MORALES LEMUS was made, and the figure was stuffed until it resembled MORALES LEMUS, no great art being required to make any bundle of rags or bale of hay resemble that famous individual. Then the effigy was carried to the plaza and burned? No! Or perhaps hung it? Neither. The brave volunteers simply made the representative of MORALES LEMUS kneel down and shot him through the back. The cries of *Viva España* and *Mueran los Insurrectos*, were deafening, and the patriots of Spanish proclivities fought for a remnant of MORALES. The bullets with which he had been executed were considered especially valuable, and a peculiarly frantic individual paid $6 for the bullet which had gone through the breast. This is a great deal more, they say, than the original and live MORALES LEMUS is worth, including all his titles, honors and trickery. He never will be regarded as a true and loyal Cuban.

QUASIMODO.

The Victories of the Cubans—Filibustering Expeditions from the Southern Coast.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 26.

Dispatches received in this city to-night from Cuba give further particulars of the fight near Puerto del Padre, between the Cubans under General MARMOT and the Spaniards under General FERRER. The victory of the Cubans was complete. The Cubans captured an extensive train, containing a large amount of provisions, ammunition, clothing and hospital stores. The loss of the Spaniards was over 200 killed. A number of Americans participated in this fight.

Information has also been received that the troops which have been concentrating for some time on the Southern coast, numbering over 1,000 men, have all left for Cuba, and it is believed they have successfully landed.

The Destructive Fire in Philadelphia on Friday—Loss $300,000.

From the Philadelphia Press, June 26.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4:30 o'clock, one of those mysterious fires, the origin of which is rarely ever discovered, broke out in the centre of a range of buildings on Sixth-street and Columbia-avenue, and before the fiery element was extinguished the entire block bounded by Fifth and Sixth and Oxford streets and Columbia-avenue was almost totally destroyed. The fire was first discovered in a five-story frame building situated on Columbia-avenue, occupied by JOHN CANNAVAN, hide and wool manufacturer, whose loss is about $6,000, on which there is an insurance of $2,000. Mr. HENRY J. GERKER owned the structure, as well as a large five-story brick and three-story frame building, having a front of 160 feet on Sixth-street, and extending back nearly to Fifth. A number of dwelling-houses on either side of this edifice, in which some of the factory hands resided, were entirely destroyed. D. B. SLIFER'S chair manufactory, formerly the old Phœnix Tavern, a little to the south of the glue factory, was leveled to the ground, entailing a heavy loss, on which $2,000 is covered by insurance. On the opposite side of the street was a frame dwelling, occupied by the foreman of the factory, which was consumed.

On Fifth-street, two houses, occupied by Mrs. SMITH and Mrs. FISHER, were also destroyed. Adjoining these were THOS. WILLIAMS & CO.'S Phœnix Tannery, C. SCHMITZ & CO.'S skin-dressing establishment, and HERMAN STAUDEL'S calfskin and leather gaiter manufactory, all of which were burned out. On the south side of Columbia-avenue, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, nothing could be seen but charred timbers and the remnants of the fated buildings. On the north side stands a five-story brick building, occupied by the Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Company. This structure soon ignited in consequence of the terrific heat, and the Company thereby sustained a loss of over $2,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The ground floor is occupied by the Philadelphia East India Cocoanut Factory, who fortunately will suffer but trifling damage.

WILLIAMS & CO., as far as can be ascertained at present, state that they have $60,000 worth of leather in the vats of the tannery which cannot escape being considerably damaged, but to what extent they are unable to say. SCHMITZ & CO., and HERMAN STAEDEL must have sustained heavy damages by injury to stock and demolition of buildings.

Mr. GERKER estimates his loss on the glue factory at $75,000, upon which there is an insurance of about $25,000, as follows: Franklin, $5,000; Royal, $5,000; Jefferson, $5,000; Fire Association, $5,000, and $5,000 in New-York companies.

The stock and machinery in the place is owned by WILLIAM MCDANIEL, and is valued at over $50,000, upon which there is an insurance of $30,000 in several New-York companies.

In addition to the heavy loss, this conflagration has thrown out of employment nearly three hundred hands, Mr. GERKER alone employing nearly one hundred men. These poor creatures have also been burned out of house and home, and have no means at hand to provide for their families. Mr. GERKER, who bears his loss bravely, and was exceedingly courteous under the trying circumstances, informed us that for the last three or four months no fire has been kindled in the building from which the flames were first seen issuing. It was, indeed, providential that no wind prevailed at the time, or the adjoining square must have suffered to a great extent. CHAS. MILLER, who resided in one of the frame dwellings burned, on hearing of the fire thrust his head out of the second-story window for the purpose of surveying the scene, and was so much frightened that he toppled through the window and fell into the street below, seriously injuring himself.

The total loss will probably be as much as $300,000.

Accident on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Three Cars with their Passengers Thrown Down a Bank.

From the Mobile Register, June 22.

Yesterday morning the down mail train of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad ran off the track about four miles north of Waynesboro, Miss., making an ugly break up, but fortunately killing no one.

Mr. DAVID CLARK (of STARK & CLARK, No. 16 Commerce-street,) was the only person seriously injured, having three ribs broken and severe contusions. Mr. CLARK supposed himself very seriously injured, but we are glad to learn this morning that he is in no danger. Mr. H. C. SMITH, of Corinth, had his leg badly cut and was otherwise bruised. He is at the Gulf City. Several other persons—five or six in number—whose names we could not learn, were more or less bruised and battered, but none of them were seriously hurt.

The sleeping car, ladies' coach and baggage car ran off and tumbled down the embankment some twelve or fifteen feet. The first is pretty badly smashed, and now lies bottom upward. The ladies' coach, after a somersault, rests upon its side, and the baggage car, we learn, is the worst smashed of the lot. The express car alone held the track and received no injury. The only serious damage is that above noted, and the delay of the mails and passengers, and the loss to the road of perhaps two cars. But this is the second accident in two days on this road, a freight train having smashed up day before yesterday and cumbered the track so as to cause a transport round it of all baggage and freight, thus delaying the down and up trains some six or seven hours. The accident yesterday, we learn, was caused by a loose or defective rail, and the providential fact that the train was running at only about ten miles an hour alone prevented a loss of life that might have been very dreadful. The train was luckily very light. The down mail, being in the baggage car, could not be extricated in time to catch the Citronelle train and reached here this morning, a delay of twenty-four hours thus following one of six hours the day previous. In consequence, too, of the route agent's detention by the accident no mail went out last night; a fact which may account to merchants and others for any delay in answers to letters that should have left yesterday.

Repudiation—Speech of Congressman Golladay of Kentucky.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

FRANKLIN, Ky., Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

The court-room at this place, yesterday, was filled with an intelligent assembly of citizens, gathered together for the purpose of hearing speeches from ASBURY DAWSON and W. W. BUSH, rival candidates for a seat in the next Legislature, and also to listen to an address from Hon. J. S. GOLLADAY, our Representative in Congress. Mr. GOLLADAY was in fine trim for the occasion, and, without any circumlocution whatever, came squarely out in favor of repudiation, and announced that it was the only solution of our financial difficulties. He spoke at length of the two political parties in the country, but said that the doctrine of repudiation was "no part of the Democratic creed, but originates in common sense, and is older than Democracy." Many instances were cited to show that the history of all debts created for war purposes had resulted in repudiation. He charged that the Radical Party, while it insisted on the sacredness of the public faith to liquidate its obligations thus contracted, had virtually set the example of repudiation by refusing to pay for "private property taken without just compensation," as well as the passage of a "Bankrupt law;" and he now was in favor that the entire public debt should be paid in good faith or none at all. In the course of the address Mr. GOLLADAY exhibited a piece of continental scrip issued by the then colony of Virginia in 1781 for $1,500, which was repudiated by the Assembly after it became a State and a restoration of peace had been declared between the Colonies and Great Britain. His speech was listened to throughout with marked attention, and was frequently greeted with rounds of applause.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE RESTORED PICTURE.

In later years, veiling its unblest face
In a most loathsome place,
The cheap adornment of a house of shame,
It hung, till gnawed away
By tooth of slow decay,
It fell, and parted from its mouldering frame.

The rotted canvas, faintly smiling still,
From worldly puff and frill,
Its chastly smile of coquetry and pride,
Crumpling its faded charms
And yellow jewelled arms,
Mere rubbish now, was rudely cast aside.

The shadow of a Genius crossed the gate:
He, skilled to re-create
In old and ruined paintings their lost soul
And beauty,—one who knew
The Master's touch by true,
Swift instinct, as the needle knows the pole,—

Looked on it, and straightway his searching eye,
Saw through its coarse disguise
Of vulgar paint and grime and varnish stain
The Art that slept beneath,—
A chrysalis in its sheath,
That waited to be waked to life again.

Upon enduring canvas to renew,
Each wondrous trait and hue,—
This is the miracle, his chosen task!
He bears it to his house,
And there from lips and brows
With loving touch removes their alien mask.

For so on its perfection time had laid
An early mellowing shade;
Then hands unskilled, each seeking to impart
Fresh tints to form a face,
With some more modern grace,
Had buried quite the mighty Master's Art.

First, razed from the divine original,
Brow, cheek and lid, went all
That outer shape of worldliness; when, lo!
Beneath the varnished crust
Of long imbedded dust
A fairer face appears, emerging slow,—

The features of a simple shepherdess!
Pure eyes and golden tress,
And, lastly, crook in hand. But deeper still
The Master's work lies hid;
And still through lip and lid
Works the Restorer with unsparing skill.

Behold at length, in tender light revealed,
The soul so long concealed!
All heavenly faint at first, then softly bright,
As smiles the young-eyed dawn
When darkness is withdrawn,
A shining angel breaks upon the sight!

Restored, perfected, after the divine
Imperishable design,
Lo now! that once despised and outcast thing
Holds its true place among
The fairest pictures hung
In the high palace of our Lord the King!

—*Atlantic Monthly for July.*

MME. DE POMPADOUR.

From St. Paul's Magazine.

If one could create an expurgated edition of history, one might put Mme. DE POMPADOUR out of sight; but alas! the eighteenth century, and even the French Revolution, cannot be understood without taking her into consideration. She was possessed of greater power in Europe than any woman of modern times, with the exception, perhaps, of ELIZABETH of England, and CATHARINE of Russia. She was the Sultana of France for twenty years, with the Sultan in leading-strings. Therefore history, with a blush, is obliged to chronicle the doings of the POMPADOUR.

The President HAINAULT, who was one of the little coterie of friends who formed the consolation of the deserted MARIE LECKZINSKA, met this destructive creature first in 1742.

"I found at Mme. DE MONTIGNY'S," he writes to Mme. DU DEFFAUD, "one of the prettiest women I ever saw, Mme. D'ETIOLLES; she knows music perfectly; she sings with all possible gayety and taste; she has composed a hundred songs, and acts the comedies at Etiolles on a stage as good as that of the Opera."

Destiny seems to have marked her out from her cradle and educated her for the sultana form of existence. She was, as is well known, originally a Mlle. POISSON by birth, JEANNE ANTOINETTE POISSON. Her mother was beautiful, but depraved. Her nominal father, M. POISSON, was the son of a peasant. M. POISSON became chief clerk to the famous speculators,—the brothers PARIS DAVERNEY,—who, as contractors for the army, had accounts with the French War Office which were found fraudulent. M. POISSON was fixed upon as the chief culprit, and condemned to be hung, a fate which he escaped by flight, and he was hung only in effigy, and lived to get his pardon by intercession with the authorities. He was a cynical, intemperate, vulgar person, who would naturally never have attracted the notice of posterity but for the notoriety of his nominal daughter. She took care to keep him as far away from Versailles as possible; where, however, he would sometimes come, and put her elegance to the blush. On such occasions, however, she always treated him with respect, and, moreover, she paid his debts, and gave him one estate, and got him another.

He took little notice of JEANNE ANTOINETTE, however, till her strange fortune was made; but left her and his wife, and a boy who bore his name and became the Marquis DE MARIGNY, to the charge of M. LE NORMANT DE TOURNEHEM, the veritable father of JEANNE ANTOINETTE, a rich *fermier-général*, who took every pains, and spared no expense, in educating the little POISSON; for JEANNE ANTOINETTE was one of the most graceful and charming of blonde-haired children, and already full of intelligence, wit and vivacity.

Her mother from the first styled her "*un vrai morceau de roi*," and was enchanted with the possession of so bewitching a daughter; and this the more, as when JEANNE was at the age of nine, a fortune-teller, one Mme. LEBON, prophesied that she would become mistress of LOUIS XV. There can be no doubt about the fact, for in Mme. DE POMPADOUR'S accounts there exists the record of a pension granted to one Mme. LEBON, for having predicted her future elevation. D. DE TOURNEHEM gave his *protégé* an education in which nothing was neglected but morality. She had the very best of masters for every accomplishment suitable to a royal Thaïs or Aspasia. JELYOTTE, of the Opera, instructed her in singing and the harpsichord; GUIBAUDET, in dancing; CREBILLON and LANOUE in belles-lettres and declamation. She was taught to be a most graceful and accomplished horsewoman, and to draw and engrave on copper and stone. Her playing and singing were such, even as a girl, as to excite veritable enthusiasm; so that in society on one occasion, when Mme. DE MAILLY, the first mistress of LOUIS XV., was present, the reigning favorite rushed at her and clasped her in her arms with admiration. Such are the strange contrasts which destiny loves to exhibit—the present and the future mistress of LOUIS XV. embracing each other!

How beautiful she was may still be seen in her portraits by LA TOUR, BOUCHER, and others. She was tall, voluptuously and finely made, with the whitest and smoothest of skins; her eyes were brown and brilliant; her teeth were white and small; her arms round and perfect; her hands beautiful and fine; her blonde hair, which she wore only half disguised with powder, rippled beyond her white temples in the freshest of little waves; and her small mouth was closed with delicate lips, which had an infinite cherry-like freshness and fulness, till they became pale and withered with the convulsive bitings which the never-ending affronts and agitations of her Versailles life produced. Her enemies, male and female, at Versailles, in later days, watched the daily withering of these lips, and the gradual emaciation of the round lines of her once-blooming cheek, and found comfort. We must add to these charms of person her taste for dress and for elegance of all kinds, which was exquisite for the time. In matters of this nature she was accepted as sole arbitress; for no porcelain vase, no sedan-chair, no pen, no slipper, nothing noticeable in dress or furniture comes down from those days without speaking of the POMPADOUR. Notice in the portrait of LA TOUR, at the Louvre, the serried rows of light lilac bows of ribbon, called in those days "*nœuds de parfaits contentements*," which are arranged across the little low boddice over one of the most graceful of bosoms, with the lace-trimmed, flowered satin body of her dress, cut and scalloped away on either side, and think of what the POMPADOUR must have been when she was dressed.

Such charms at nineteen were sufficient to turn the head of the nephew of M. DE TOURNEHEM, M. LE NORMANT D'ETIOLLES, and he wanted to marry her; but his parents held the immoral reputation of the POISSON couple in such loathing that they refused to hear of the match. Nevertheless, their scruples were overcome, as such scruples are too often overcome, by money. M. DE TOURNEHEM was very rich, and offered to give half his property at once to the young couple, and to settle the other half on them, and the marriage was made.

This was Mlle. POISSON'S first promotion in life—a step which made her subsequent elevation possible. As Mlle. POISSON, she could hardly hope ever to become reigning mistress of LOUIS XV., but as Mme. LE NORMANT D'ETIOLLES, with the *entrée* into the gilded salons of the great financial people—her husband was a *fermier-général* as was her uncle—she felt sure of gaining a reputation as one of the most charming women of Paris, and of making her name reach the King's ears—for to be royal mistress, and nothing else, was the object of her ambition. It seems strange that when so many great and beautiful ladies, constantly under the eye of the King, were aiming at this position without success, that this little bourgeoise should have set her heart upon it, and have succeeded without much difficulty; but there seems to have been a most wonderful conspiracy of destiny, of chance, of all occult and evil influences, to make the POMPADOUR succeed, and she did succeed.

She began to play for her stake very soon after her marriage. As often as the French King went to hunt in the forest of Sénart, near Corbeil, he was sure to be met by a ravishing creature, either on horseback or in a pony-carriage, dressed in the most fairy-like fantasies of blue and rose hunting dresses. But these were the passionate times of the royal favor of Mme. de CHATEAUROUX, with whom LOUIS was then too deeply engrossed to allow him to take much notice of the devices of Mme. d'ETIOLLES. However, Mme. D'ETIOLLES' little stratagems were not unnoticed by the CHATEAUROUX, for one evening, in her apartments, when the Duchesse DE CHEVREUSE asked the King if he had seen la petite D'ETIOLLES, Mme. CHATEAUROUX walked up to her and stamped with her red heel so fiercely on Mme. DE CHEVRERS' foot, that the poor Duchess fell down in a faint; and shortly after, at the motion of Mme. DE CHATEAUROUX, notice was sent to la petite D'ETIOLLES that she had better desist from appearing at the King's hunting parties at all.

Destiny, however, removed the superb CHATEAUROUX, with her haughty graces and her domineering airs, out of the way of Mme. D'ETIOLLES. The Duchess died the tragic death we all know of in the Rue du Bac, just as she had arrived at the very zenith of her ambition. And not long after, at a grand masked opera ball in Paris, a lady in a blue domino excited the curiosity of the King with witty and caustic speeches, and when pressed to unmask showed him the sprightly features of the lady of the forest of Sénart. She withdrew at once, however, into a circle of friends, contriving to let fall her handkerchief, which the King picked up and threw after her, upon which, of course, the universal mot was, "*Le mouchoir est jété.*" Mme. D'ETIOLLES happened—destiny again!—to have a relative in the palace, one BINET, in the very handy situation of valet de chambre to the King, and through BINET'S mediation, Mme. D'ETIOLLES became very shortly lodged in the palace of Versailles, in the very apartments of Mme. DE MAILLY, the enthusiastic admirer of her harpsichord performances, and was supping with the King, and the Duchesse DE LAURAGUAIS, the Marquise DE BELLEFONDS, the Ducs of AYEN, RICHELIEU and BOUFFLERS, in the little cabinets.

Before, however, Mme. D'ETIOLLES had effected her purpose of getting lodged in Versailles as titled mistress, there was necessarily a preliminary period of seduction and negotiation, during which she had got her husband invited away into the country, to a house of a M. DE SAVALETTE. When the poor man was about to return to Paris, his uncle, M. DE TOURNEHEM, came and found him, and broke the news to him that his wife was now the mistress of the King. At this M. D'ETIOLLES fell down in a faint. As soon as he returned to his senses, his desperation was so great that it was feared he would commit suicide.

For some time all weapons were taken out of his way, and the inconsolable husband at last, after vainly threatening to go to Versailles and tear her away out of the arms of the King, wrote a suppliant letter, begging her to return, with all the energy of affection and despair. Mme. DE POMPADOUR, whose heart must have been made of rock-crystal, had the brutality to show this letter to the King; but LOUIS XV. disappointed her by saying coolly, "Madame, you have a husband of excellent principles." Nevertheless, it was thought advisable to remove M. D'ETIOLLES from Paris, which it was easy to do, since he was a *fermier-général*, and provincial employment in the South was given him. After being seriously ill with grief, he ultimately succeeded in curing himself of all love for a heartless woman, and in a year and a half he returned to Paris. Mme. DE POMPADOUR had been a wife to him for about four years. Of their two children, the son died in infancy, and the daughter lived only to the age of eleven. Mme. DE POMPADOUR had taken the precaution of having a separation deed drawn out at the Châtelet, on the 15th of June, 1745, immediately after her installment in the château of Versailles.

During the absence of her husband in the South, Mme. D'ETIOLLES had become, by letters patent, the Marquise DE POMPADOUR, and it was during this journey that, at one of the provincial dinner-tables to which the *fermier-général*, in consequence of his position, was a frequent guest, he was observed by a country gentleman, who had noticed the civility with which the stranger had been everywhere treated, and had asked his neighbor who he was. "*Pouvez vous l'ignorer*," said his neighbor; "*c'est le mari de la Marquise de Pompadour.*" The simple country gentleman knew nothing of either M. D'ETIOLLES or the newly-created Mme. DE POMPADOUR; but, wishing to be civil to a stranger, seized the opportunity of a moment's silence to rise, glass in hand, and address M. D'ETIOLLES thus: "*M. le Marquis de Pompadour, voulez-vous bien me permettre d'avoir l'honneur de saluer votre santé?*"

Not, perhaps, in all history can be found an example of such a domination as that which Mme. DE POMPADOUR established over LOUIS XV. He was really her superior in knowledge of affairs and of men, and in capacity. For LOUIS XV. was by no means an ordinary man. He had great talents, and was capable of energy in emergencies. What, then, was the secret of Mme. DE POMPADOUR'S power over him? It was this. He was governed by his indolence, his *ennui* and his sensuality, and she undertook to govern these. If he was her superior in capacity, she was his superior in will, and he was only too happy to give up to a mistress the power he never would have confided to a minister. But to make her hold on him secure, she had to study his character, and to humor his weakness to a degree which never has, perhaps, been surpassed.

All her energies, all her quickness of perception, were watchful day and night to keep him in her bonds, and to this she sacrificed every dignity and delicacy of woman. For it was not only for the King that she had to play daily and nightly the parts of *Circe* and *Scheherasade*. She had to defend herself day by day against the contrivances of her enemies, who were incessantly scheming to force a new mistress on the King. Many, and painful, and long were the agonies she had to endure on this score. Not that there was one pang of jealousy mixed up with such agonies! They were the mere convulsions of ambition on the brink of destruction. The beautiful Mme. DE COISLIN gave her many a bitter hour; but her most dangerous rival was the Duchess DE CHOISEUL ROMANET—who, indeed, extracted from LOUIS a promise that the POMPADOUR should be dismissed. But Mme. DE CHOISEUL ROMANET was betrayed by her own cousin, M. DE STANVILLE, afterward the Duc DE CHOISEUL; for which service the POMPADOUR took charge of his advancement, and ultimately made him Prime Minister. After incalculable pangs of this kind, Mme. DE POMPADOUR devised the most ignoble system for attaching the King to her, which it ever entered into the head of a woman to adopt toward a lover.

Conscious that the King's passion for herself had faded away, and that she was in no position to recall it, she determined to provide herself other mistresses for the King, but mistresses from whom she would have nothing to fear. A great lady might become a rival, and oust her from her place; but she took care that the small houses of Parc aux Cerfs should not have for inmates any dangerous rivals. Yet still the POMPADOUR had to be on her guard. Even here a too-fascinating creature, younger than herself, and of superior beauty, might step in. And, though she was thus defended, the ladies of the Court were still dangerous to her. Should a true rival turn up, adieu to all the splendors of Versailles, to her *loge grillée* at the theatre, where she sat alone with the King,—adieu to the seats for herself and suite in the royal gallery of the Chapel of Versailles,—adieu to the crowd of worshipers, grande Seigneurs, Duchesses, and others who crowded to her antechamber every morning, in attendance on the goddess of fortune, whom one turn of the wheel would throw into the mire from which she sprang—adieu to the long days with the King at la Muette, at the Trianon, at Choisy, at Marly, where like a veritable Queen, she sat by her royal lover and talked with him for hours in face of the whole court—adieu to the splendid gifts of New-Year's Day, to ivory tablets jewelled with diamonds, marked with the arms of France, and containing notes of 50,000 francs, and to other presents, like that of the great diamond of the Duchess of Orleans, valued at 80,000 livres—adieu to the gorgeous household state which she maintained—when once the royal exchequer should be closed against her! Her groom of the chamber was a Chevalier D'HENIN, a gentleman of one of the best families of Guienne, who unblushingly waited in her antechamber, and when she went out walked by the side of her sedan-chair with her mantle on his arm. Her waiting-maids were two ladies of good birth. Her steward was a lawyer who wore the cross of St. Louis. Even the very footman who waited behind her chair was a chevalier de Saint Louis; and her yearly expenses have been calculated at one million livres, at the least.

The King, with the exception of the time he gave to hunting, and to his visits to the Parc aux Cerfs, passed nearly his whole life with his sultana. He went into her apartments early in the morning, was present at her toilet, remained with her till the hour of mass, came back with her after chapel, then took soup or a cutlet with her, and did not withdraw till 6 in the evening. On hunting days he was away, of course, but he supped with her. All Mme. DE POMPADOUR'S talents of conversation, all the devices of an inventive mind, were put in action to amuse her sultan; all the little tittle-tattle of Paris and Versailles, all the scandal of the time, came rippling from her fluent tongue into the ears of a King who was the greatest lover of gossip, and most curious of every small detail of private life; —one of whose greatest pleasures, indeed, was the perusal of private letters, selected and unsealed for him in the cabinet noir of the Paris Post Office. The King, as is well known, was so much at a loss for occupation that at one period of life he took to needle-work and tapestry, at another to wood-turning with a lathe; and at Mme. POMPADOUR'S, when he had nothing better to do, he would have a delinquent domestic of his mistress' household called up before him for cross-examination, and on one occasion he cross-questioned a footman for two hours, who was accused of having stolen some lace. After talk and scandal, the Marquise fell back on her musical accomplishments, and with that perfect grace she possessed sang and played to the King on various instruments. She had especially the tact of applying herself to the royal humor, of being gay when he was gay, and being serious when he was serious. On these latter occasions it was, however, sometimes not so easy for her to go wholly with the royal caprice.

On one occasion, when the King's humor, as often was the case, took a gloomy, semi-devotional turn, he entered her apartments with a volume of *Bourdaloue* in his hand, and expounded to her the serious reflections which the reading of the sermon had called up, and proposed to reread the sermon in company with her. The Marquise naturally had a frightful dread of any signs of reformation in the King, and she refused to hear the discourse most energetically, and tried to change the subject of conversation, upon which LOUIS went off to his own apartments, saying, "*Eh bien, je m'en vais donc chez moi continuer ma lecture,*" leaving the Marquise in a state of tears and inexpressible anxiety.

The astonishing favor with which the mistress was regarded naturally created crowds of enmities and jealousies. The royal family was, of course, among those most hostile to the POMPADOUR. As for the Queen, she had long given up all hope of reclaiming her husband, and she was as content to see her place occupied with the POMPADOUR as by anybody else. Indeed, Mme. DE POMPADOUR did all she could, by every kind of forethought and attention, to conciliate MARIE LECKZINSKA, and the Queen was touched by her humility, and thought that she might be better off thus than with a haughtier rival.

MARIE LECKZINSKA'S good-will was a wonderful protection for the mistress, who made use of the amiability of the Queen to fortify her position as much as possible. She got permission to ride in one of the Queen's carriages when the Court changed its residence, which gave the favorite a position in the eyes of the public very different from that she would otherwise have held; and MARIE LECKZINSKA made no objection to her seat at the chapel in the royal gallery. In matters of religion, however, the Queen's conscience did not permit her to be so lenient. She refused to allow her husband's mistress to carry one of the church vessels in the ceremony of the Cène, or to be one of the *quêteuses* on Easter Sunday.

MARIE LECKZINSKA, too, in one instance, showed some pleasant malice in her way of receiving Mme. DE POMPADOUR, which proved that she was not so resigned as she appeared to be outwardly. Mme. DE POMPADOUR entered her apartments one day, before her little court, to pay her respects. She bore a large basket of flowers in her fine hands and arms, without gloves, as etiquette required. As she stood in front of the Queen, after making her obeisance, the latter, in a cool way, out loud, and with measured voice, proceeded to make a running commentary on the beauties of the Marquise, as though the POMPADOUR were a statue or work of art, which justified the taste of the King. Her complexion, her eyes, her fine arms, were all the subject of a praise which could not be taken as flattering from the superiority of tone in which it was administered; and finally the Queen requested the favorite, as she stood in that awkward attitude, with her basket on her arm, to sing something. It was in vain to refuse.

The Queen insisted, to the surprise of the company. Mme. DE POMPADOUR sang forth, with all the force of her firm voice, a monologue from GLUCK'S "Armida:" "Enfin il est en ma puissance." MARIE LECKZINSKA changed color at this audacious outburst, and her whole Court hardly knew what attitude to assume. But the poor Queen was too used to humiliation to show any resentment. The relations of the favorite with the younger members of the family were not so pleasant. The young Dauphin, when obliged to give her the accolade of etiquette, thrust out his tongue at her on one occasion, and was banished from Court for some time in consequence. All the royal children sought to mortify her as much as possible—as on one occasion, when they rode in the same carriage to a hunting party with her, and never addressed her a word during the whole ride. But Mme. DE POMPADOUR revenged herself fully in her quiet way; for, as the Dauphin grew up, and naturally wanted to assist in the advancement of his friends and attendants, he found Mme. DE POMPADOUR before him at every step.

She was informed of every vacancy, every office at Court, in the army, or in the administration, to be given away, and when the Dauphin applied to the ministers for a *protégé*, he was always informed it had been already promised to a relative or dependant of Mme. DE POMPADOUR; and on one occasion, when a *protégé* of the Dauphin cried out at the injustice of a nomination over his head, he was, in spite of M. le Dauphin and his protestations, sent off to cool his indignation to the State Prison of For l'Evêque.

It is a matter of history that no Minister was, in the long run, able to hold his place against her, and she disposed of the first dignities of State and the command of armies just as it suited her caprices. ORRY, the Contrôleur-Général, accustomed to the frugal administration of the Cardinal FLEURY, having remonstrated against the fresh burst of prodigality of the King to his new mistress, was replaced by M. DE MACHAULT D'ARNONVILLE, a creature of her own—who, however, having fallen under her suspicions at the time of the Damiens assassination, was then also dismissed. The Marquis D'ARGENSON, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, having put her out of patience by stammering, was sent into exile. His brother, the Comte D'ARGENSON, the Minister of War, a more obsequious character, having opposed the Austrian alliance, was dismissed after some years of service. But the greatest difficulties she had to encounter were in the resistance of the Comte DE MAUREPAS, the Chief Minister, and the Duc DE RICHELIEU, the First Gentleman of the Chamber. MAUREPAS, relying upon the support of the rest of the royal family, his own facilities for making work come easy to the King, and the general elasticity and caustic frivolity of his character, believed he was a match for the POMPADOUR, and would make no advances or concessions to secure her favor.

Mme. DE POMPADOUR had barely been mistress of the King for two years when she began, like Mme. DE MAINTENON with LOUIS XIV., to despair of her resources for amusing an unamuseable King, and called in the theatre to her assistance. She remembered the success which she had achieved on the stage at Etiolles, and she proposed to establish, and succeeded in establishing, the theatre in the château, known as the Theatre des Petits Cabinets. To obtain a place among the audience was one of the great objects of ambition at Versailles. The owners of the greatest names were refused, and the Maréchal Duc DE NOAILLES, in consequence of a refusal, retired for some time in disgust from Versailles. Naturally, therefore, the honor of playing in the troupe was still more solicited. A certain Marquis DE V—— gave an important place to a dependent of Mme. DE POMPADOUR, on the sole condition that he should play the part of exempt de police in one of MOLIERE'S pieces. If we may trust accounts, the acting was universally good, not only in farces, vaudevilles, pastorales, &c., but in high comedy; and finally a tragedy of VOLTAIRE'S "Alzire" was triumphantly performed.

At the inauguration of this theatre, Mme. DE POMPADOUR not only sang and played in several parts, but encountered audaciously the perils of the ballet; and at the end of the performance, on one occasion, LOUIS said, enraptured, "*Vous êtes la femme la plus charmante qu'il y ait en France.*"

The cost of this theatre was something frightful! In one year the accounts of the Duc DE LA VRILLIERE reached 330,208 livres. The King—who, after the first novelty had worn off, often yawned horribly at these performances—at last suppressed the theatre at Versailles, and it was transported to the château of the Marquise at Bellevue.

But the theatrical extravagances of Mme. DE POMPADOUR were nothing in comparison with the millions and millions she squandered away in buying estates, in altering or decorating old châteaux, in constructing new ones. Her largest château was at Crecy, but she had others at Compiègne, Fontainebleau, Saint Ouen, Montretent, La Celle Caint Cloud, at Bellevue, two at Versailles, two or three at Paris, of which one was the palace now known as the Elysée. Her last acquisition was the vast estate belonging to the Marquis DE MENARS, and she even contemplated purchasing the principality of Neufchatel from the King of Prussia, as a place of retirement in case of disgrace, or the death of the King. The furniture of all these châteaux was, of course, of the most expensive kind. She was a mine of gold for the tapissiers of the time; and the fetes she got up at her various residences for the amusement of a blasé king cost fabulous sums. Every effect that bright illuminations, fireworks, artificial water, gondolas and barges, mummeries and masquerades in silk and satin, and silver-spangled gauze and feathers, could produce, was tried upon the King, and very frequently without success.

She founded, however, two institutions, both of which have been beneficial to France. Of the first, the whole credit of invention and execution is due to herself,—the manufacture of porcelain at Sèvres. The other institution was the military school of the Champs de Mars.

The public hatred against the favorite increased with the duration of her reign, and rose to an alarming intensity during the disasters of the Seven Years' War, in spite of all the pains she took to increase the number of her partisans and flatterers. Mme. DE POMPADOUR now spoke of retiring to her estates. She never traveled at this time except well accompanied, and in her journey from Choisy to Versailles went in the middle of a squadron of horse-patrol. LOUIS himself began to feel a little. He exclaimed querulously, "*On me nommait ci-devant le Bien-amé; je suis aujourd, hui le Bien-haï.*" He made no attempt at reform, however, though the state of the public mind was such that he no longer ventured to cross Paris, and had a road made by which he might go to Compiègne without going through the capital. The road was called the Chemin de la Révolte, and still bears its name.

To console the Marquise, she was allowed ducal honors at court, the tabouret in the presence of the Queen, the ducal mantle to her coat of arms, and the velvet hammer-cloth to her carriage. The public execrations had their effect upon her, however; for she endeavored to change her position in respect to the King, and toward the court. She desired now to maintain only innocent relations with the sovereign, but had no thought of resigning her position as confidential friend and prime minister in petticoats, with her magnificent monopoly of State patronage. She wished, in fact, to preserve all the golden fruit of her immorality, and so have all the honor due to immaculate virtue.

She put in play an immense deal of hypocrisy and double-dealing to achieve her purpose, and, after one first great repulse, she partially succeeded. Her chief aim was to be named by the Queen as one of her ladies of honor, after which the world could have nothing to say to her residence at Versailles. She made this request, but the Queen naturally replied that she could not receive her, as she lived apart from her husband and never took the Communion. With every protestation of repentance, and of an intention to lead a devout life in future, Mme. DE POMPADOUR applied to a confessor—no ordinary one, but a confessor of the order from which the Kings and Queens of France were wont to select their spiritual advisers—a Jesuit, le Père DE SACY. But the Père DE SACY was inflexible. He refused to give her absolution. He declared that however innocent might be her actual relations with the King, yet her very presence at Versailles was a scandal on religion and on morality. Mme. DE POMPADOUR was irritated against the confessor and his order, and dismissed him; and hence arose one of the causes of grievance which induced her to support CHOISEUL in the expulsion of the Jesuits from France.

However, in the end, she accomplished all she wished; for the first objection any confessor would make to her would be that she had left her husband. She contrived by a hypocritical letter of repentance to M. D'ETIOLLES, and an offer to return, to extract a refusal from him to receive her. It is true she had him warned beforehand, by M. DE SOUBISE, that the King would be much displeased if he accepted her offer; but this did not operate at all with M. LE NORMANT D'ETIOLLES, who, since he had been driven by her conduct to sanction illegitimate connections, had become passionately attached to a lady of the Opera. M. D'ETIOLLES said he wholly forgave his wife, but could not possibly receive her back. Mme. la Marquise was now a triumphant repentant creature. She had done all she could to repair her little sins, and, with all the confidence of rejected virtue, she secured a more convenient confessor, who gave her absolution and the sacrament, and the Queen was outwitted,—for the only two objections she could make to the POMPADOUR'S request were thus answered. She was presented, consequently, to the Queen, after her nomination to a place in her household, in 1756. But the next year she was in a greater danger than ever of losing her position, on the occasion of the wound received by the King from the hands of the assassin DAMIENS.

She expected every moment to receive orders to start, for she knew the King had a horror of dying in a state of mortal sin. She was deserted by all the world but her brother, who had become through her influence the Marquis DE MARIGNY, Mme. DU HAUSSET, her *femme de chambre*, and the Abbé DE BERNIS. MACHAULT, the *garde des sceaux*, who owed his advancement entirely to her, observed that the King never mentioned her name, and took care to avoid her until he received word from the King to give commands to Mme. DE POMPADOUR to leave forthwith.

Her agitation was horrible. Orange-flower water was given her, to soothe her, in a silver cup; for her teeth clinched together so convulsively that she would have crushed a glass. Another hour, and the Versailles and its splendors and the golden millions of France would exist no more for her. Her part was played out. No marvel so ambitious a nature ground her teeth in nervous desperation. Nevertheless, in this agony of grief, her trunks had to be packed up. The carriages were ordered, and the coachmen were on the boxes, when *la petit maréchale*—the wily, little, unscrupulous Maréchale DE MIREPORT—the bosom friend and confidante of the POMPADOUR—she who is said to have taken cherrystones from the POMPADOUR'S mouth as she ate cherries one day in her carriage, to save the favorite's gloves, entered, and cried, "What's all this? What do these trunks mean?" (*Qui quitte la partie la perd.*) And the Marquise remained to triumph once more over all her enemies.

The faded favorite became so ill at last that she was a pitable object. All the fine lines of her form, the childlike roundness and softness of her limbs, the infantine freshness of her features had passed away.

She was a mere skeleton—all elbows, and shoulder-blades, and collar-bones; and her smooth, pure cheek and forehead were channeled by care, fatigue and pain, with hideous wrinkles, which she tried to conceal with a thick crust of artificial white and red. All that remained of her old beauty was to be found in her fine brown eyes, which grew larger and more brilliant with the decay of her person and the emaciation of her face. Alarming symptoms followed close on each other with increasing gravity. The palpitation of the heart became so violent that she had fits of suffocation, till at last her energetic will could no longer support her enfeebled, diseased form, and on a visit to Choisy she was obliged to give way and take to her bed. LOUIS XV., to do him justice, did not show himself unfeeling as long as she lived. On the contrary, he paid her every attention, and consulted her on public affairs up to the last; and after he had left Choisy for Versailles, the duty of the first gentleman of the chamber was to bring him news of the health of the dying favorite. It was only after she was dead that he made the unfeeling speech which has been recorded of him; and, bad as the man was, it is clear he often said worse things than he meant out of sheer cynical bravado.

The doctors who were called in gave her a slight respite, during which stage of amelioration she was brought to her apartment at Versailles; but everybody and, with others, she herself knew that her case was hopeless. She met death with great courage, regarding it, after all, as a deliverance from a life which it was impossible to continue; while her presence of mind and her head for business never failed her up to the last. She received her friends graciously as long as she had breath; and made one of them a present of a gold snuff-box, engraved with verses she had composed a day or two before. On the very morning of her death, being warned of her approaching end, she read over her long will and codicils attentively, and dictated a fresh codicil with a number of additional legacies to friends. She had named the Prince DE SOUBISE, her unfortunate General in the Seven Years' War and closest male friend of twenty years' standing, her executor. After this she had herself dressed, had some rouge put on her cheeks, and prepared to receive death as she would have received the King. The chief Master of the Post Office, who daily made reports to her of secret correspondence, came and was received as usual—"*pour travailler avec elle.*"

On the departure of the gentleman from the Post Office, the curé of the Madeleine de la Ville l'Evêque, at Paris, was introduced. She accounted herself his parishioner, since her hotel was in his neighborhood. She talked cheerfully to him for some moments, and, as he was about to go, detained him with a smile, saying, "*Un moment, M. le Curé; nous nous en irons ensemble.*" She died very shortly after this pretty speech, at the age of 42 years and 6 months.

LOUIS XIV. had long ceased to think of her as anything else than an incumbrance. He was tired of her, but had not had the courage to send her away, convinced that a dismissal would be to her a death blow. He had wept himself ill for Mme. DE VINTUNILLE, and had wept also for Mme. DE CHATEAUROUX and Mme. DE MAILLY; but he had not a tear for the POMPADOUR. Perhaps he reproached her for having made him what he was,—the most despised King in Europe; and this he certainly would not have become under the management of either of his former mistresses,—for all the NESLES had some grandeur of soul. The property of Mme. DE POMPADOUR, all with the exception of the legacies, went to her brother, the Marquis DE MARIGNY, who was the most estimable member of her family, and who died childless; after which it went to a relative who had formerly been a drummer in the army, but for whose advancement she had provided in her lifetime. The quantity of furniture she left was so enormous that the sale of it lasted a year, and the auction-room where it was sold was the great sight of Paris during all that time. "It seemed," says a writer, "that all the regions of the earth had paid tribute to the extravagance of the Marchioness."

The body of the worn-out favorite was deposited in a vault at the Church of the Capuchins, in the Place Vendôme, which she had purchased from the great family DE LA TREMOUILLE, where she had then lived, to have herself buried alive if the King should leave her. She had already deposited there her mother and daughter; and, as the Princess DE TALMONT said, the great bones of the LA TREMOUILLE family must have been astonished at finding themselves in company with the fish-bones—*les arêtes*—of the Poissons. Many pretty epitaphs were made for her, of course, and some, indeed, of a character not presentable in the present day, notwithstanding their drapery in Latin hexameters. It would be unjust, even to the memory of a light woman, to leave out of account that part of the mental agony which wore her to a skeleton, arising undoubtedly from remorse at the ill success of her political schemes, and for the calamities of the Austrian alliance, and the Seven Years' War which she brought upon her country. And it would be unjust not to state that in later years she strung the whole forces of her nature to endeavor to repair some of the mischief she had done, and to open a career of victory for France. But as she had exiled all the most capable advisers of the Crown from the Government, and was served only by the servile and the incapable, her own maceration was of little use to her country. England, however, owes a great deal to Mme. DE POMPADOUR, for CHATHAM had free play over the whole world with the POMPADOUR as petticoat Minister of France.

LANDOR'S MARRIED LIFE.—If Mr. ROBERT LANDOR did not spare himself, of his brother he was quite as unsparing; and, with a very humane and proper chivalry which need not now be construed with excessive strictness, all his sympathy and all his pity were reserved for the pretty little wife. To an observer so generous and just her advantages of sex as well as of youth and beauty were indeed very great; but though prepared for WALTER'S "ten thousand" fits of temper, it is a little startling, after the incident at Jersey, to find WALTER'S wife never giving way to even one. "He is seldom out of a passion or a sulky fit excepting at dinner, when he is more boisterous and good-humored than ever. Then his wife is a darling, a beauty, an angel, a bird. But for just as little reason the next morning she is a fool. She is certainly gentle, patient and submissive. She takes all the trouble, is indeed too officious, and would walk on foot most willingly if he wished it and she were able. If he loses his keys, his purse, or his pocket-handkerchief, which he does ten times in an hour, she is to be blamed; and she takes it all very quietly." Perhaps one might have said too quietly. There is such a thing as ostentatious meekness, or, as the poor bad-tempered husband in the play puts it, "a malign excess of undemanded patience." Nor is it difficult to discover that the fits of passion, on the other side, were rather of the lambent and phosphorescent than of a scorching or consuming kind. "If he is ever really unhappy, it is because the cook has put oil or garlic into the soup. Give him a good dinner well cooked, and he is happier than an Emperor. He writes and reads all the day besides. As for his creditors, he cares no more about them or his own concerns than about BONAPARTE'S. He has plenty of money for this country; lives as well as ever he did in his life; and at Tours had even saved five-and-thirty pounds. He has one entire quarter in his banker's hands at present, after traveling so far."—*Walter Savage Landor.* (*Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co.*)

RANT ON THE STAGE.—The British style of acting is distinguished for a painful inflation of the playwright's verse. What an astonishing phenomenon it is to hear the voice which in private you have known as rich, flexible, grave, and capable of emotion, converted instantly into a rolling and pompous Juggernaut, by merely passing into the theatre-postern. It seems exactly as if every line of the poet was undergoing distention to the point of shivering. Is it a person, really, or one of the Boreal Cupids seen in pictures, cracking their cheeks upon a foundering vessel, who is swelling the liquids, pulling out the consonants and playing the *pas de charge* upon the *r's*? Prick one of those lines, and you will hear a shrill piccolo wail of the escaping wind. It is not wind upon a rant, but wind *majestuoso*:

"Ex-change mi for-r-r a goat,
When I shall turn the business of mi seul
To such ex-suf-fl-cate and blown sur-r-mises,
Watching thy inferences."

The inference, nevertheless, from the style of oratory is that in private life our passions attain to pomposity and our emphatic moments rush to the wood-pile of the English language for the heaviest and longest cat-sticks, in the use of which, like Irishmen at a fair, we delightedly forget the original difficulty. Did anybody ever hear and feel the whitened breath of anger, the intense accentuation of high feelings, the tired fan of drooping grief, the unconscious lift and fullness of honor, patriotism, vindication, personal assertion, the sough of the insane? And does this fine actor, with the nozzle of traditions in his chest, ever really reproduce and call to mind one of these vocal qualities or conditions of human speaking? All of a sudden he has left comfortable rooms at a first-class hotel, driven to the side-door, disappeared into a dressing-room, whence he emerges upon a formidable pair of stilts to strut and fret his hour, stalking over the heads of the audience, with little regard to genuine feelings, intent only to fill the theatre with a gigantesque effect. How the cowed and sore spectators hail an unguarded moment when the stilt-buckle gets unloosed, and perhaps actually lets *Hyperion* drop square upon his native legs. The nozzle of the bellows is out, the lines fill with unobtrusive feeling, the *r's* slink among the kettle-drums in the orchestra, imposing and impetuous declamation has fallen through a trap that was left by accident unbolted.—*Putnam's for July.*

FIRST DOWN IN THE MORNING.

Waking I dream, and dreaming see
The little room I know so well,
Where fern and flower deftly blend,
Dearer to me than asphodel;
Lace-shadows play upon the wall,
Play on the table, where the light
With star and prism over-rays
The damask spreading purely white.

A silken rustle on the stair,
The opening door, and sudden stir
Of lace and damask, fern and flower;
As if they dumbly welcome her
Who, entering, steps into the light
That makes a glory in her hair,
And clothes her with a sudden robe
Of splendor, fitting one so fair.

I mark the pallor of her face;
I see it quicken with surprise,
Flush with delight, and yet the tears
Gather and tremble in her eyes—
Bright eyes, that watched the amber glow
And golden splendor of the dawn,
When gusts were freshening in the trees,
And leaves were blown about the lawn.

Bright eyes! What meets their eager gaze?
What but my foolish letter—mine!
Brought from far climes where stranger stars
In stranger seas reflected shine;
Her eager fingers grasp the page,
That with its every word beguiles,
That of its roses robs her cheek,
While tears are falling through her smiles.

Delicious picture! May I dare
Pursue it to its sunny end,
See her red lips the missive press
While blessings with her kisses blend?
No, hungry heart, that holds for truth
Each idle picture love can make,
The trumpet-call of duty sounds,
The dream is over—I awake.

—*Belgravia.*

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL FABRIC OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.—The principles upon which the whole social and political fabric of the Empire is based had already been established, and had taken a firm root in the national mind in early historical times; and so firmly were they fixed that every attempt to overthrow them has ended in the extinction of the aggressive dynasties. These principles are, paternal and filial duty, and individual responsibility for the public welfare. As the Emperor is the son of Heaven and the father of the people, he is responsible to Heaven for the well-being of the nation; a portion only of his power is delegated to the officers of the Government. So also, in the family, the parent is supreme, but also responsible for the conduct of the children. The entire population of a city is responsible for the citizens; each ward for its families; each family for its members. No crime is greater than the violation of filial duty in the family relation, and all crimes acting against the public good are brought to the doors of the public sponsors.

But the Chinese, always too material and practical a people to vest the control of the imperial will in Heaven alone, established, so far as we know, first among mankind, the principle that the will of the people and the will of Heaven are synonymous. In the Shu-King, compiled by CONFUCIUS, 500 B. C., from authorities much more ancient, we find the following axiom: "That which Heaven sees and hears, manifests itself in that which the people see and hear." "That which the people judge worthy of reward and of punishment indicates what Heaven desires to reward and to punish." Again it is said in the Chung-King, "The wise Emperors of ancient times used the eyes and ears of the Empire to see and hear, for the wishes of the people were their wishes, since it is in the wishes of the people that the intentions of Heaven are manifested." Believing thus firmly that "the voice of the people is the voice of God," a council of the wisest men of the Empire, themselves raised from the people, has ever surrounded the throne, holding the position of censors, memorializing the Emperor on the state of the country and generally not hesitating to risk their lives in criticising a wrong policy.

As the people are the children of the Emperor, they are all equal, as members of one family. There is no distinction of class. The descendants of CONFUCIUS have indeed by that title certain privileges of nobility, and the members of the Imperial family form, during the existence of a dynasty, a class of nobles; but they enjoy only a few slight prerogatives, which end with the ninth remove. Whenever a citizen has rendered some signal service to the State, advancing the public good, he is ennobled, receiving certain titles and privileges, but these cease at his death, his descendants having no further share in them, than the honor of being his offspring. As no man can be greater than his father, the whole line of ancestors is ennobled. Thus, an aristocracy is formed, indeed, but it is wisely perpetuated backward into the other world.

All being equal, competition for office is open for all. Education is universal, and proficiency in scholarship forms the basis of this competition. The Government, it is true, appoints most of the officials, but they are chosen from those who, in the successive competitive examinations, take the highest honors.—*Galaxy for July.*

A SCENE AT COURT.—Here is a Court scene, photographed from the life, of which it may be necessary to premise that it happened on the King's birthday, and that the persons present were the future King WILLIAM IV., Miss GOLDSWORTHY, Mme. SCHWILLENBERG, Mr. STANHOPE, one of the Queen's equerries, and M. DE LUC, a gentleman of scientific attainments. They were still "eating fruit when the Duke of CLARENCE came into the room."

"We all," says Miss BURNEY, "rose, of course, upon his entrance, and the two gentlemen placed themselves behind their chairs, while the footmen left the room. But he ordered us all to sit down, and called the men back to hand about some wine. He was in exceedingly high spirits and in the utmost good humor. He placed himself at the head of the table next Mrs. SCHWILLENBERG, and looked remarkably well, gay, and full of sport and mischief; yet clear withal, as well as comical. 'Well, this is the first day I have ever dined with the King at St. James' on his birthday. Pray have you all drunk his Majesty's health?' 'No, your Royal Highness; your Royal Highness might make dem do dat,' said Mrs. SCHWILLENBERG. 'Oh! by —— will I. Here you ——,' to the footman, 'bring champagne. I'll drink the King's health if I die for it. Yet I have done pretty well already. So has the King, I promise you. I believe his Majesty was never taken such good care of before.' * * * Champagne was now brought before the Duke; he ordered it all round. When it came to me, I whispered WESTERHANDTS to carry it on. The Duke slapped his hand violently on the table, and called out, 'Oh! by —— you shall drink it.' There was no resisting this. We all stood up, and the Duke sonorously gave the royal toast. 'And now,' cried he, making us all sit down again, 'where are my rascals of servants? I shan't be in time for the ball; besides, I've got a deuced tailor waiting to fix on my epaulette. Here you! go and see for my servants! D'ye hear? Scamper off!' Off ran WILLIAM. 'Come, let's have the King's health again.......I'd get drunk myself if it were not for the ball.' Mrs. SCHILLENBERG, who had sat laughing and happy all this time, now grew alarmed, and said, 'Your Royal Highness, I am afraid, will be late for the ball.' 'Hold your potato jaw, my dear,' cried the Duke, patting her on the shoulder."—*Good Society.*

CAMPING IN THE WOODS AT NIGHT.—When we lay down, there was apparently not a mosquito in the woods; but the "no-see-ems," as THOREAU'S Indian aptly named them, soon found us out, and after the fire had gone down annoyed us much. My hands and wrists suddenly began to smart and itch in a most unaccountable manner. My first thought was that they had been poisoned in some way. Then the smarting extended to my neck and face and to the very scalp, when I began to suspect what was the matter. So wrapping myself up more thoroughly, and stowing my hands away as best I could, I tried to sleep, being some time behind my companions, who appeared not to mind the "no-see-ems." I was further annoyed by some little irregularity on my side of the couch. The chambermaid had not beaten it up well. One huge lump refused to be mollified, and each attempt to adapt it to some natural hollow in my own body brought only a moment's relief. But at last I got the better of this also and slept. Late in the night I woke up just in time to hear a golden-crowned thrush sing in a tree near by. It sang as loud and cheerily as at mid-day, and I thought myself after all quite in luck. Other birds occasionally sing at night, just as the cock crows. I have heard the hair-bird, and the note of the king-bird; and the ruffed grouse frequently drums at night.

At the first, faint signs of day, a wood-thrush sang a few rods below us. Then, after a little delay, as the gray light began to grow around, thrushes broke out in full song in all parts of the woods. I thought I had never before heard them sing so sweetly. Such a leisurely, golden chant!—it consoled us for all we had undergone. It was the first thing in order—the worms were safe till after this morning chorus. I judged that the birds roosted but a few feet from the ground. In fact, a bird in all cases roosts where it builds, and the wood-thrush occupies, as it were, the first story of the woods.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"THE MICE HAVE EATEN IT."—A merchant who possessed 100 pounds of iron was called away rom home, and intrusted his stock to one who professed to be his friend. On his return he asked for the iron. "The mice have eaten it," said his friend. "Indeed!" said the other, "I have heard of the sharpness of their teeth before." As he was leaving the place he met the false friend's son, whom he seized and led away. On the morrow the father came in haste to seek the lost boy. "On my return home from your house," said the merchant, "I saw a hawk carry off a young lad, who was no doubt your son." "Is it credible," replied the father, "or was it ever heard of, that a hawk carried away a child?" "Well," answered the merchant, "in a country where the mice can eat 100 pounds of iron, it would not be surprising if hawks carried off elephants." Whereupon the false friend, confessing his dishonesty, paid the merchant for his iron, and in return received back his son.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE POWER OF SULKINESS.—The capacity for steady, solid, concentrated sulkiness is a mighty power to him who possesses it; it implies many curious and varied accomplishments and gifts, among others that of the complete mastery of the five senses. It is for a man to be blind when it is desired that he should open his eyes, dumb whenever words would be acceptable, deaf to all allurements or submission, insensible to every effort at conciliation. It can create gloom, and, having created it, it can perpetuate and deepen it until it becomes a clinging atmosphere as unwholesome as a malaria. It comprehends an absolute control over the facial muscles, so that no softness or sign of yielding, not a ripple of a smile or an expression of pleasure, may replace even for a moment the sullen apathy or illumine the habitual scowl of the confirmed sulker. In a word, it is the faculty of simulation to such a degree that a person shall appear to be blind, deaf, dumb, stupid, paralyzed, ill or dead, whenever and for as long as he chooses. Mr. HELPS has truly said, "Unreason always governs. Nothing prevents you having your own way so much as being at all amenable to reason." And sulkiness neither gives reasons nor listens to them. The sulky being sometimes wears a depressed, spiritless and utterly dejected appearance, as though crushed and heartbroken by long-continued oppression; sometimes a heavy, displeased, dragging step, and a black and lowering brow are the chief signs which indicate the disturbance within, and the form of the vengeance which is to be taken in respect of it. The latter is the masculine type, the former is, properly speaking, the feminine. Mr. N. P. WILLIS, in one of his earlier volumes, has a clever little tale describing the power of an "injured look." By virtue of it a young American lady contrived to persuade a whole house full of boarders to regard her as a martyr, and to speak the worst and think the worst they could of her husband, and all this without uttering one word herself, was produced solely by the "injured look." And if there is an "injured look" there is also such a thing as a "dumb devil;" if the power of the one is great, the provocation induced by the latter is unutterable. It is a curious, and to some will appear an unaccountable, circumstance that in sulkiness a woman is more often possessed with a dumb devil than is a man.—*Temple Bar.*

A MAORI WITCH.—An old woman next attracted my attention, because of her half-witted, eccentric, and dervish appearance. She sat with her bare knees pointing skyward: round her uncovered fleshless legs, were her thin copper-colored arms extended; a small and a dirty piece of calico, which was wrapped round the waist, served the purpose of body clothes; she disdained such articles of apparel as a shawl, a petticoat, a bonnet or a stocking. Instead of these, she had suspended from the right ear a huge padlock, which had pulled her ear to an inordinate length, making it resemble more a piece of very soiled putty than anything else; it was this ornament which first drew my attention to, and made me examine the *tout ensemble* of that antique, decrepid old dame. Her left ear she had twisted in order that it might support the bowl of a very large black clay pipe, the stem of which was not two inches in length. This left ear was more like a portion of flesh that had been wrung like a wet towel, than the organ of hearing.

This witch-like creature had tattooing on the under and upper lips, as well as on the chin, and when she took the pipe from its fleshy suspending case, and commenced to smoke, she was then the personification of the black art of witchery, and seemed as if she would cast a spell over, or call up spirits from, any bottomless abyss or fathomless pit.

I made inquiries as to who this enigma was, and was informed that she—like the old chief before mentioned—was a last and fading functionary of the once recognized race of Maori witches. The spread of Christianity has dissipated far and wide the former powerful influence which these seeming necromancers were wont to exert over the untutored minds of their fellow-men. Now witchcraft is seldom practiced, though, indeed, the "tapu" system still exists; that is, the making of things sacred by the mandate or wish of a chief; and a ludicrous example of this custom was once told to me by, and happened to a missionary in his own roughly-built house, constructed of logs of timber and canvas. The incident was as follows: While the reverend gentleman was sitting at his dinner, a not over-modest Maori walked in, and seeing on the table fare which he knew would please his taste, he at once "tapued" the missionary's dinner, and was about to seize it, but, before he could do so, he was sternly resisted by muscular Christianity; whereupon the disappointed man left the house, quite mortified at the fact that his tapu had so little influence over his spiritual pastor.—*Once a Week.*

MANNERS.—Manner is only to be defined by a series of negations. The well-bred person has no manner. The well-bred person is distinguished from the ill-bred person, not by what he does, but by what he leaves undone. The well-bred person just differs from the ill-bred person in that he knows what he ought not to do. The very best breeding consists chiefly in the utmost unobtrusiveness. To be well-bred and well-mannered, in short, is to keep down the *ego* upon every occasion; to control every expression of strong feeling; to be of noiseless bearing and gentle speech; to abstain from all that may hurt the feelings or prejudices of others; to make small sacrifices without seeming to make them; in a word, to remember that in society one lives for others and not for oneself.

But politeness is not like a robe of state, to be worn only on occasions of ceremony. In no place do the laws of etiquette bear more gratifying results than in the home circle, where, stripped of their mere formality, tempered with love, and fostered by all kindly impulses, they improve the character and bear their choicest fruits. A true gentlewoman will show as much courtesy, and observe all the little duties of politeness as unfailingly, toward her parents, husband and family as toward the greatest strangers. A true gentleman will never forget that if he is bound to exercise courtesy and kindness in his intercourse with the world, he is doubly bound to do so in his intercourse with those who depend upon him for advice, protection and example.—*Good Society.*

A VIOLINIST ON THE ICE.—The celebrated violinist, JOACHIM, during a winter residence in Northern Germany, was in the habit of watching the skaters on a fine piece of water beneath his windows, until one day it occurred to him to try the exercise himself. As he had never yet donned a pair of skates, he put himself into the hands of a man who provided skates and instructions in the art on the brink of the water, and was soon equipped and started on the ice, the master leading his pupil. Finding no difficulty in keeping his balance under these circumstances, JOACHIM felt sure he could go alone, desired his leader to leave him, and the next minute was sprawling on the ice on his back. "Aha!" said the teacher, triumphantly, as he raised his pupil, "you see it is not quite so easy as playing the fiddle!"—*Once a Week.*

R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, has written a long letter urging the people of his State to support WALKER for Governor, and to adopt the expurgated Constitution.

TRAVEL IN ITALY.

From Florence to Pisa—The Leaning Tower—Frescoes in the Campo Santo—The Town of Siena—The Churches, the Academy of Fine Arts, and Public Institutions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, May 19, 1869.

It was a bright, pleasant morning when we took the cars for Pisa, the railroad passing through a pretty, well-cultivated country, and the journey occupying a little over two hours and a half, the distance from Florence being about sixty miles. Driving through the streets of this ancient, renowned and well-built city, we soon saw the appropriateness of its present name, *Pisa Morta*—for where once was a prosperous, polished community of over 150,000 inhabitants, scarce 20,000 now remain. Our first visit was to the Cathedral, which, with the Baptistry, the Campanile—so familiar to youthful eyes as one of "the nine wonders of the world"—and the Campo Santo, are clustered together in one square. Their magnificence is in striking contrast with the general decay of the city, recalling the memory of her ancient grandeur. The Duomo, outside and inside, is a glorious pile, in the shape of a Latin cross, and very rich in paintings, gildings, frescoes, a massive silver altar, precious stones, fine carvings and marbles. The large bronze lamp which hangs in the nave, according to tradition, suggested to GALILEO by its oscillations the idea of the clock. Close to the Cathedral is the Campanile, or Leaning Tower, a cylindrical marble building of eight stories, or colonnades, and about 170 feet high. It deviates over twelve feet from the perpendicular, whether by design or from the sinking of one side of the foundation, is a mooted point; but at the top are seven large bells, the constant ringing of which attest the solidity of its construction. There is a grand view from the summit of the beautiful plains beneath, the Apennines, the sea, and if a bright day, of Corsica, and even one end of Elba jutting out from behind the high mountains to the south of Leghorn. It is rather a curious sensation, going up crooked, but the steps, though numerous, are easy, and the view well repays the trouble of the ascent. The Baptistry, also circular and of marble, has a lofty dome, and is a curious and interesting building, with a famous pulpit and font and a perfect echo; but the Campo Santo is the most remarkable of this remarkable group. The exterior consists of simple walls very slightly ornamented, while the interior, a long, irregular parallelogram, with its six feet of holy earth brought from Jerusalem, is surrounded by arched courts full of precious frescoes and sculpture, ancient and modern. Many of the earlier frescoes are greatly faded, and the earth of the quadrangle is now more than doubled in quantity by the numberless human bones which have turned to dust within its its embrace—the graves of the unknown multitude in the open space, with no canopy but Heaven, while the select nobles rest in tombs beneath the surrounding colonnades, sculptured and epitaphed, as though their dust would be distinguishable from the humble graves outside. Of the modern monuments, I was struck with the one to CAVOUR, a marble slab upon which there is a good bust of Italy's great statesman, with this inscription beneath:

> Là dove l'uomo, è guidicata dalla sua tomba Pisa.
> Piange la morte ahi troppo immatura,
> del Conte Camillo Benso di Cavour,
> è la imagine è il nome de lui
> narrano col la eloquenza dalla sua vita
> il progresso è la gloria dell Italia resorgimenta,
> June 21, 1861.

Everywhere in Italy is the memory of CAVOUR held in reverence. Upon the paper mony, the best of which, by the way, is printed by the American Bank Note Company in New-York, is a good likeness of his fine head, and at Milan, in front of the capital hotel which bears his name, is a striking group, the figure of CAVOUR of life size in marble upon a high granite pedestal, on the face of which Fame is writing the single word "CAVOUR!"

One of the most celebrated of the frescoes in the Campo Santo, representing the drunkenness of Father Noah, has given rise to a popular saying, *Come la vergognosa di Campo Santo*, the figure of a woman being represented with her face covered by her hands, as if to shut out the sight of the uncovered and inebriated patriarch, at whom she is nevertheless looking through outspread fingers. We lingered long among the interesting pictures and statues with which these colonnades are filled, lamenting the ravages which time and the ruthless hand of man have each inflicted—and leaving with the feeling that we had indeed seen one of the most impressive of the many precious monuments with which Italy is filled. In the Palazzo Lanfreducchi, we saw a superb picture by GUIDO of earthly and heavenly love, admirable for its color and drawing—but the Campo Santo, with its adjoining buildings, had spoilt us for further sight-seeing, and we returned to Florence by an early afternoon train, well content with the day's experience

The road to Siena, as far as Empoli, is the same as the one to Pisa; but at Empoli we changed cars, and branching off to the southward reached our destination in a little over three hours. The country is everywhere of great beauty, overspread with corn and vines and mulberry trees, the vines trained from tree to tree, making a succession of arbors, and on all sides careful and skillful cultivation. The absence of fences strikes our American eyes, accustomed to these divisions of property which here are nowhere seen. It was a festa the day of our trip, and at all the stations were numbers of the inhabitants arrayed in their best, while, as the shades of evening approached, many of the villages along the route were illuminated, and the sounds of music and dancing greeted our ears. At Certaldo, the house of BOCCACIO, with its little tower, and the church where his remains formerly reposed under a fine monument, were pointed out to us. BOCCACCIO was represented at half length, holding before him a book upon which the title was inscribed—*The Decameron*; a singular selection certainly to be placed before the very eyes of the Catholic priest in the pulpit, which the monument faced. In 1783, through some misinterpretation of a law forbidding burials in churches, his bones were removed, and for a while preserved by the Church authorities; but they have long since disappeared, and nothing now remains but the stone which covered his grave, and which is carefully kept in his house.

SIENA.

Passing through quite a long tunnel which pierces the mountain of San Dalmazo, we came to the railroad station at Siena; drove in by one of the seven gates which give entrance to the city, and through well-paved, well-lighted, but narrow streets, with lofty buildings on each side, to the principal hotel, the Aquila Nera. The origin of this ancient city dates from the time of AUGUSTUS, but it was in the middle ages that it acquired its great celebrity as one of the free Republics of Italy, the most formidable rival of Pisa and Florence. Built on three hills, it is noted for the purity and salubrity of its climate, while the numerous high towers, which formed part of the palaces formerly inhabited by the warlike nobles, give it an attractive and picturesque appearance. The grand Cathedral, with a lofty belfry, is situated on one of the highest points of the city, and, in accordance with the ancient practice, faces the east. Built, outside and inside, of black and white marble, with its elaborately ornamented and gilded façade—its vast proportions—its fine-fluted columns, also of black and white marble—its remarkable pictures and statues—its richly sculptured white marble pulpit supported by porphyry columns resting upon the backs of lions playing with their cubs; and above all, its unrivaled pavements of different colored marble—it is in truth a magnificent temple. The greater portion of the pavement is carefully covered with boards, which the Sacristan will remove to afford a view of the unique workmanship beneath, which is entirely unlike the usual Mosaic. Here the effects of light and shade are given by using white marble for the light, gray for the half-tints, and black for the darker tones. The pictures thus made, all of Scriptural subjects, are full of expression; and when, as on certain feast days, the whole pavement is uncovered, the effect must be very grand.

The Chigi Chapel, built by ALEXANDER the Seventh, is rich in gilding, marbles and lapis-lazuli, and has two statues by BERNINI, a Saint JEROME and a MAGDALEN, the latter having been, it is said, transformed from an ancient figure of ANDROMEDA. Directly opposite is the Libreria, constructed by one of the PICCOLOMINI Popes, to contain the books left to him by the first of the name who filled the Papal chair, ÆNEAS SILVIUS PICCOLOMINI, afterward PIUS the Second. The sides of this room are covered with frescoes representing events in his life; and though dating from the Fourteenth century, the colors are wonderfully fresh and well preserved. RAPHAEL is supposed to have furnished some of the designs. The large choir books, twenty-nine in number, are very richly illuminated, and contain some beautiful miniatures; underneath the choir of the Cathedral is the ancient Baptistery, now known as the Church of St. John.

At the Fonte Giusta, a church built to commemorate the victory of the Viennese over the Florentines, in 1482, is a notable picture by PERUZZI—the Sybil announcing to AUGUSTUS the birth of the Saviour—in which the figure of the Sybil is as sublime as that of AUGUSTUS is commonplace. We saw here, too, a sword, a wooden shield and the bone of a whale, which are preserved as being the offerings of COLUMBUS, on his return from discovering America. At San Domenico, a huge church, with a high tower and and lofty nave without side aisles, are the celebrated frescoes by SODOMA, in the chapel of St. Catherine, representing the Saint fainting in the arms of two nuns, at the vision of the Saviour; in another St. Catherine is in a state of ecstacy while the Almighty, with the Madonna and Child, surrounded by angels, appear to her. In a chapel near the entrance there are two other pictures of the Saint, not by SODOMA, in one of which she presents her silver cross to the Saviour and then her garments; in lieu of the latter, she receives an invisible covering, of which the religious commentator observes: *Che mai piu patti freddo!* The spot is pointed out here, too, where St. Catherine gave her heart to the Saviour, for which He returned her His own!

Upon the site of the house formerly occupied by the father of the Saint, who was a dyer by trade, an oratory has been built, with pictures representing various incidents in her life—the reception of the stigmata, her pilgrimage to the tomb of a sister Saint, and her pursuit by Florentine soldiers. The miraculous Christ on the Cross, from which, according to Church tradition, she received the stigmata, is also carefully preserved here, and exhibited to the faithful twice a year.

The Academy of Fine Arts is filled with pictures of the earlier Siennes school, of which SODOMA'S frescoes, mostly taken from suppressed convents, are the most interesting, and the Christ bound to the column wonderfully well done. The antique marble group of the "Three Graces," found in the Thirteenth century while making the excavations for the foundation of the Cathedral, is now in the Academy, having been removed from the Cathedral libreria as not altogether in keeping with a Christian sanctuary. It is a curious distinction that preserves so many subjects of an Erotic mythology, traced too by no prudish hand, and banishes this exquisite specimen of ancient art, the decent graces of Paganism, which CANOVA copied and RAPHAEL sketched. Of the carving in wood, for which Siena is celebrated, there are some fine selections in the Academy; and the workshop of GIUSTI, considered the most skillful of living artists in this peculiar branch of art, is well worth a visit. In the library of the institute, containing 50,000 volumes and 5,000 manuscripts, are the Greek Evangels of the ninth century, with illuminated miniatures, and magnificently bound with silver backs, a prose translation of the Æneid of the thirteenth century, and some letters of Saint Catharine of Siena, written under her dictation, the good Saint not knowing how to write! There are some imposing palaces, with fine bronze ornaments and rings on the outer walls, and many pretty fountains, which supply the city with excellent water through aqueducts fifteen miles long. The great hospital, founded by a monk of St. Augustin in the eighth century, has over three hundred beds, and is a fine large Gothic building. But the hours were waning and the sun was warm; and though there was much more that we would gladly have looked at in this interesting old town, yet there is a limit to the endurance of even the most industrious sight-seers. Indeed, but for the purity and elasticity of the atmosphere, it would have been difficult to accomplish so much; for it is necessarily a fatiguing business to cover as much ground in a limited space of time, and there was a three hours' journey before us to regain our quarters at Florence. We reached the gay city in time to see the carriages driving back from the Cascine, and from the balcony of our hotel to look at the crowds passing up and down the Lung'Arno, while little boats were skimming over the river, now swollen and mud-colored from the heavy showers which had washed away its banks; making altogether an animated and pretty picture, a contrast indeed to the silence and decay which have overtaken its former rivals, Pisa and Siena. K.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Fete Day in Lima—A Bull-Fight—Yellow Fever—Anti-Government Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, PERU, South America, Friday, May 28, 1869.

After the splendid celebration and illumination of the day and evening of the 2d of May, followed by its two or three accompanying feast-days, all business and political affairs were at a standstill. A general stagnation seems to pervade all branches of business, while the people stay at home and sleep off the effects of their long gala day of enjoyment. The 2d of May the Peruvians defeated the Spaniards, and Callao was bombarded, and it is more to a Peruvian than our Fourth of July, or any other national holiday. The decorations and expenses of fireworks, &c., were much more extensive this year than in either of the years in which I have witnessed the same spectacle, and in addition to the usual bull-fights, public speeches, pyrotechnics, music, booths, bazaars and attractions of all kinds, there were a troupe of acrobats and native gymnasts, whose performances were given gratuitously in the public squares, they being paid by the Government to amuse the people.

A BULL-FIGHT.

The bull-fight was also said to be the best in years. It was held in Callao, the arena being larger. Thousands came from Lima to attend it, and so did the President and suite, as also all the aristocracy. Never was there a richer display of dress, diamonds and laces. Blue satin, mauve, cuir color, all the fashionable shades of satin and moire antique dresses, made *en pannier*, into walking suits in Grecian bend, in fine, in all the latest styles were seen. There were eight bulls slaughtered and tortured in the most approved style. Formerly there was a Spaniard here whose sole office it was when the bull was exhausted and refused to fight, to rush upon him with a short sword, and with one thrust at the nape of the neck, put the poor beast out of his misery. He never missed his aim, and so adroit was he, that it was a relief to see him enter the arena, one knowing well that in another minute the poor tortured beast would die an easy death. Now, he being dead, there is no one who understands giving the fatal stab. Picadores, matadores, one and all seem cowards. When the bull in the last frantic rage comes tearing at them, these inhuman wretches repeatedly (as on the 2d of May) plunge their short sharp swords into him anywhere, in his flank, his side, his ribs, his neck, and coolly draw it out again, repeating the same thing time and again, *ad libitum*, until the poor animal falls and dies from pure exhaustion and loss of blood. There were eight bulls tortured in this horrible manner, and every one of them had from ten to twenty sword-thrusts in his body, the sword being drawn out again and thrust in at random. Not one of the wretches seemed to know where to plunge the sword and strike a vital part. The fact is, the *Cholos* who conduct bull-fights will not go into the ring until quite drunk, and, as the saying is, "until the bull looks to them as large as an elephant." They keep drinking *pisco* and *aguadiente*, and asking each other, "Well, how large does he look now?" and not until the visual orbs see mountains will they commence the contest. This shows that they are naturally cowards, and that the torture inflicted upon the poor brutes is only a part of their drunken bravado. And to see the beautiful women clap their jeweled hands, and cry, "*Bravo, bravo, toro*," and when a *Cholo* is tossed and killed by an infuriated bull, as on the 2d of May, to hear the shouts of applause and cheers for the bull! Bull-fighting may be a fine spectacle in Spain, where they understand such things, but in Peru it is the very reverse.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The yellow fever is on the increase in Lima, and the American Vice-Consul and his estimable wife are both down with it. The wife of the Vice-Consul is the only child of the American Consul, Mr. MCCOLLEY, who died here of yellow fever a short time ago, and the family were busily preparing for removal home and for the disposal of all their effects, when the yellow fever again stepped in, and prostrated the Vice-Consul and wife. They are both in a critical state, but it is to be hoped that after this letter is mailed, if not before, I shall learn that they are out of danger. In Callao, the fever is unusually severe this month. Nearly every case in April proved fatal, and some hundred died in a few days from the first attack. Though it has not raged in Callao as in the past Summer, yet nearly all the cases have proved fatal. What a scourge, a curse, to this beautiful climate is this fever! Yet it never came here until the years '62 and '63, and then was brought here by a Chinese ship. Now for two years it has raged, and nearly depopulated the whole northern and southern coast of Peru. Not a foreigner can place his foot upon the soil of Callao without sooner or later having the fever. No one can come here to reside without having some kind of acclimatizing disease. Since the yellow fever made its appearance every kind of liver trouble, biliousness and ailment of any kind runs immediately into the same malady. This beautiful climate, the eternal sunshine, the fruit and flowers, the balmy air and the blue sky do not compensate for the horrible spectre of fever that strides over and depopulates the land.

A CONSPIRACY.

There has been another plot discovered against the Government, and it implicated quite a number of Peruvian citizens at Callao, where it occurred. It seems that the many workmen on the new works and *Mole* at Callao have been bribed and tampered with by some political enemy of President BALTA, so that they were holding secret meetings nightly, and were pledging themselves to unite their fortunes with MONTARA. Some even say a plot was discovered to assassinate BALTA. Be this as it may, BALTA having just returned from his trip up and down the coast, and being in the very heart of the enemy's country, heard of this new outburst. His spies are everywhere. He himself came down on the train from Lima to Callao unattended, save by a single officer, and walked boldly out on to the new *Mole*. He ordered all works stopped at once, and "these men," pointing to the trembling workmen and overseers, "put in prison, and in irons, until I have time to make a further disposition of them." Then, turning on his heel, he left a company of soldiers to execute his orders, and went back to Lima to take his cup of chocolate at noon, as if nothing had happened. There is something to admire in the bravery and *sang froid* of this man. His enemies say of him that he has "four pairs of ears and eyes," and he never shuts them all at once.

CHICAGO.

Mr. Raymond's Death—The Anti-Ritualistic Convention—Rev. Mr. Cheney's Case—The Pacific Railroad—Political Matters—The Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 19, 1869.

The news of the sudden death of Mr. RAYMOND comes to me with a kind of personal grief. I knew him in Western New-York in his earlier days, when he was laying the foundations for that subsequent career which has left its impress upon the history of the nation. Being of about the same age, we were for a time intimate in our school days; but, although separated for over a quarter of a century, and rarely meeting, I have watched his course with a peculiar interest, and rejoiced at his success. But he has passed away in the prime of life, and left a field of usefulness and influence, which was constantly widening and unfolding before him. He has done more, probably, than any other, to elevate and popularize his favorite calling of journalism in this country, and to advance its position in the estimation of the people. Until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Nebraska infamy, we were on opposite sides in politics, and have not always been in accord during the past four years; but I have never accorded to him other than honesty of purpose, purity of motive and integrity of action, as well as a high impulse of patriotism. Journalism suffers a severe loss in his death, as well as the general politics of the country, and all the great interests of society, and questions of public policy in relation to which he was sure to be found upon the right side. The news of his sudden calling away produces a profound impression of sorrow among our citizens, as it will everywhere throughout the country.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Quite a sensation has been created in this city during the past week by the proceedings of a convention of the evangelical section of the Episcopal Church. It was largely attended by both lay and clerical delegates, and the discussions were able and dignified, and were not disfigured by anything like a spirit of faction, but were earnest and determined. Several States were represented, although the movement originated in this city, growing out of a collision between Bishop WHITEHOUSE, and one of his Presbyters, Rev. C. E. CHENEY, on the question of baptismal regeneration—or rather, perhaps, from the refusal of the latter to use that part of the liturgy in his public ministrations wherein this doctrine is recognized. Against this doctrine a formal protest was inserted in the call for the convention. Rev. Dr. COOPER, of this State introduced the following, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Conference, as the members thereof have heretofore individually, so now in their collective capacity, recognize as unsound and un-Protestant the statements and teachings against which the protest was directed, and now solemnly reaffirm their opposition to them.

That this Conference, recognizing the present as a time of imminent danger to the purity of the faith and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, does hereby pledge itself to use all proper efforts for the preservation of the same in their integrity.

The following synopsis of the remarks of Mr. CHENEY will give a good indication of the spirit which prevailed in the Convention:

"Rev. C. E. CHENEY said the question of the revision of the Prayer Book was of sufficient importance to outrank every other in the consideration of the Convention. He wished some other subject to be discussed at the evening session. He wanted his High Church friends to be warmed up in the discussion. He hoped they would be thawed out to carry the simple gospel of the Redeemer with them, with hopes of a revised Prayer Book and of a Church where there would be no Bishop's heavy hand to impose upon them. Because this discussion has done more good than the preaching of all the Episcopal clergymen in the city for the last twenty-five years, he thought it would wake up the laity to a feeling of interest in the discussion of the subject."

This controversy between the Bishop—who has attempted to carry things with a high hand—is exciting considerable interest in the West. In numbers the Episcopal Church in Illinois is rather insignificant compared with some other denominations, there being only about 7,000 communicants, and the Evangelical Party embraces a large portion of the talent and influence of these, both among the laity and clergy. The effort is to effect a reform within the Church, but it may result, as did LUTHER'S, to reform the Catholic Church, and still remain within its fold. It is decided that the trial of Mr. CHEENEY shall go on, and he is a man of too much character and principle to recant deliberately-formed opinions, which he has held and publicly taught for years. The probability, therefore, is that he will not be permitted to remain in the Church, or exercise his clerical functions, unless he stultifies himself by submitting to the Bishop. One of the signers of the protest and call, between its first publication and the holding of the Convention—Rev. H. R. WOOD—was baptised, and joined the Second Baptist Church. It is thought that others of the Evangelicals will follow his example.

Rev. G. W. NORTHROP, D. D., President of the Baptist Theological Seminary, of this city, has received a "call," with a $6,000 salary attached, to the Rowe-street Church, Boston, and to return the compliment the University-place Church, of this city, has extended a "call" to Dr. HAGUE, of Boston.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The public are beginning to feel the benefit of the opening of competing lines to Omaha. The Northwestern Road, when it had the monopoly, charged a fare equal to that between this city and New-York—double the distance. But since the Rock Island was completed through, offering a more direct route, the price has been lowered to something more like a reasonable figure. Travel is, therefore, constantly increasing, and a large number of tickets are sold daily. Pleasure parties for the Rocky Mountains and for the Pacific coast are made up here, and consequently many of our pleasure-seekers will turn their faces westward instead of going to the old haunts of fashion and pleasure at the East. The Rock Island Road puts on an extra train on Monday to accommodate the increased travel.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Sacramento says that improvements are constantly going on along the line, and will continue to be made until it is put in perfect running order. The culverts, bridges, &c., are to be rebuilt or strengthened, the road-bed ballasted, and all the imperfections arising from the hasty construction of the road overcome as rapidly as possible. He says also that the mountain regions already begin to feel the beneficial effects of the road, in the reception of California fruits and other supplies, the only drawback being the heavy and unreasonable freight charges, which make prices uncomfortably high.

POLITICAL.

The political waters are being "troubled" occasionally, with reference to the Fall elections. But few county conventions have been called as yet, but still the note of preparation is occasionally heard in different parts of the State.

Chicago has now a Democratic Mayor. It happened thus: Mayor RICE is going on a European tour, and it became necessary to elect a Mayor *ad interim*, to serve until November. So the German lager-beer Republicans in the Council united with the Democrats and elected Alderman SCHINTZ, a German lager-beer Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward. So Chicago, with its 5,000 Republican majority, has a Democratic Mayor. This, perhaps, is but an event casting a shadow before. The corruption and extravagance and the onerous and rapidly-increasing taxation which have resulted from the long rule of the Republican "ring" are becoming unbearable, and the result will probably be a change of dynasty, the letting in of a new swarm of flies to suck the blood of the people. The only comfort is that matters cannot be much worse than they now are.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, &C.

"Jupiter Pluvius" still *reigns* and *rains* in all this region. Scarcely a day passes without an alternation of showers with our sunshine, and occasionally we are treated to a general discharge of Heaven's artillery. We have come to the conclusion that this is to continue until matters are regulated by the great eclipse in August, which, we understand, is to occupy our State Capital as the base of operations. So much rain is not favorable to the Spring crops, and corn, especially, is backward. Wheat, however, is being harvested in the southern part of the State, and the harvest line is gradually creeping northward. The crop where gathered is said to be magnificent.

Business is fair; but there is a perceptibly increasing stringency in financial circles, and much apprehension is felt of a serious disturbance in monetary matters. But, as general business is quite active, and the shipments of grain, cattle &c., large, the effect here is probably less than elsewhere. There have been quite a number of failures recently; but the policy is to keep such things as quiet as possible, and not alarm the public by their publication.

The health of the city is comparatively good, though the weather is trying. There has been a large number of sudden deaths here this Spring—so many as to excite general comment. The city is free from any infectious disease.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Croton and the Engineers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in to-day's TIMES about the poisoning of the Croton River only touches the lesser portion of the evil. As an illustration, take the matter as it stands in this neighborhood. There is a poisoning of the water on a gigantic scale, for which the inhabitants are not to blame, and in comparison to which gas manufactories are but flee bites.

The Croton passes through the eastern portion of this valley, and owing to the rocky obstructions at the south end of the valley, there is but a very little fall for five miles. These obstructions cause the water to flow back over three or four thousand acres of land, which are thereby rendered swampy, and the water is exposed to the rays of the sun, mingled with hemlock, laurel, hellebore, nightshade and other poisonous vegetable substances, making a tincture that Macbeth's witches could revel in without wishing any more malignant ingredients.

A very little engineering skill would remedy the evil and keep the Croton within its proper channel. Near the boundary line between this town and South East, by removing a portion of the rocky bed of the stream, sufficient fall could be made to carry off the water briskly. The improvement could be made at a very small outlay. Apparently the Croton Department wholly overlooks the upper waters of the stream. There are several good-sized lakes hereabout that might be added to the volume of the Croton, greatly increasing the supply of water to the City and improving its quality. RURAL.

PATTERSON, Putnam Co., N. Y., June 23, 1869.

Lake Mahopac and the Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed your report of an injunction for restraining gas manufacturing, and the throwing of the refuse therefrom into the tributaries of Croton River. I have been living at Lake Mehopac a number of years, and whether it is owing to the oil and night-soil which are poured from all sides into it, or whether owing to the persistent draining of it in Spring and Fall with nets, (as it is stated,) I cannot say; but one thing is certain—the fishing there is worthless, and any one going there expecting any amusement in that line is indeed a fool. One would think these hotel men had more sense than to drain the lake of fish or poison them out. It seems a smaller business than killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.

It is a well-known fact to visitors there that every refuse is thrown into the water. It is time it was looked into. A. WILLIAMS.

Excursions for Poor Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of your readers may feel an interest during the Summer in giving the poor children, who are penned in hot tenement-houses and narrow alleys, some pleasure in the country. There are 2,400 children in our Industrial Schools, and we would be glad to give them all picnics or excursions to the country, or even a visit to Central Park. If your readers will kindly send in money for this purpose to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, we shall hope to give all a taste of the country.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society,
No. 19 East Fourth-street.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 21, 1869.

How to Jump from a Moving Car.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper of yesterday, in a minor editorial upon the subject of jumping from street cars, the following sentence: "If he will jump, he should jump forward with the motion of the car. This would seem obvious to the most simple-minded." You have here fallen into a very common error, which it would be quite desirable to correct for the benefit of those concerned. A moment's reflection will convince you that if you jump "forward with the car," your own momentum relatively to the ground is increased, you will strike the ground with more force, and be in much more danger of being thrown over. It would theoretically be much more correct to jump backward, keeping your face in the direction in which the car is moving, thereby diminishing your relative velocity. This, however, is not ordinarily convenient. The true method, if a car is moving at any speed, is to step lightly from the car, keeping your face, of course, in the direction of motion, without jumping at all; to let go of the rail at the same time, to keep the head and body well thrown back, and to step out quickly the moment your feet touch the ground. The momentum of your body will at once bring it to a vertical position, as soon as the velocity of the lower portion is checked by contact with the ground. If the car is moving at only moderate speed, you can in this way step off without being obliged to walk forward at all, a simple pressure of the forward foot upon the ground, with the inclined position of the body, being sufficient to bring it to rest in a vertical position.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 22, 1869.

The Patent Office Drawings—Commissioner Fisher's Grand Blunder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the NEW-YORK TIMES of Thursday, the 10th inst., a paragraph appeared stating in a positive and authoritative manner, that the Commissioner of Patents (Hon. S. S. FISHER) had made arrangements to reproduce the Patent Office drawings by the aid of common photography. These copies are to be attached to patents granted to applicants, and to be bound into books suitable for consultation on the part of the public and the Patent Office Examiners, and to be sold at a uniform price of $50 each.

It is much to be hoped that the correspondent sending this information has made a mistake, and that for his own sake, for the sake of the office and the public, Commissioner FISHER has not decided on such a course. Common photography is absolutely useless for such a purpose, and for the one obvious reason that its productions are not permanent. This is a fact well known to every scientific and unscientific photographer. The best of the journals devoted to the art are constantly discussing suggestions and investigations tending to render photographic impressions more lasting, and these discussions have been going on for many years without any marked progress resulting from them. In truth, so long as the coloring matter which forms the photographic picture is metallic, they must be influenced by the condition of the chemicals used in making them, and by gases and effluvia of all kinds in the air, damp, light, and a variety of similar causes. It is absurd to give the public reproductions which may last a month and may last a year, but in the end, sooner or later, are sure to fade. Why is it that the intelligent part of the photographic world is busy with carbon processes, and has been working at them with more or less success for a number of years? Simply because the one great object as yet unattained in ordinary photography is to secure permanency. It is not necessary to be a scientific photographer in order to understand this. Every person who has an album can lay his hand upon a score of faded photographs.

Let me also remark that any systematic reproduction of the Patent Office drawings, having for its object the instruction and the convenience of the public and the Examiners, must embrace, not only the copyings of the current work received daily by the office; but also all the drawings, (some one hundred thousand, I believe,) now lying in the office. Both the Examiner and inventor interested in a certain class, or subject, require to know *all* that has been done in that department; the great object being of course to avoid the necessity of searching for and examining the original drawings.

Now, to reproduce this vast number of drawings in the form of common photographic pictures is to expend vast sums of money for results which cannot possibly endure; in other words, for work which must at some time or other be done over again.

Moreover, it is a well-known fact that the drawings now deposited in the office are actually unsuitable for photographic reproduction. Ordinary photographic copies of drawings which are colored will not be true representations of the originals, and will positively lead astray in many cases. The luminous yellow, representing brass and pine wood, will become black; blue, representing iron and stone, will be almost white; the other colors will take intermediate tones, but all will produce a photographic effect differing from that of the originals themselves. Old, worn and dirty drawings, and there are thousands of them, will not admit of being decently copied.

Why does not the Commissioner investigate the merits of some of the newer processes, which, if not cheaper than common photography, will at least give truthful and permanent results?

I trust that it is not yet to late for the Commissioner to submit this matter to a thorough investigation, for it is one of the very greatest importance to the inventors of this country, and if the report in the TIMES be true, it is likely to become the occasion of one of the most complete and costly blunders ever yet made in the history of officialism.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours, AN INVENTOR.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 14, 1869.

The Case of Young Lafon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to offer a correction of the statement in the summary of news in your valuable paper of this morning, in relation to young LAFON, recently pardoned from the New-Jersey State Prison, to which he had been committed for manslaughter perpetrated in the sudden heat of passion, in defence of a younger brother. You say that the deceased "made an unprovoked attack" upon the younger brother. This is very far from the truth. The deceased was riding peaceably by on his business in a butcher's cart, when the lad in mere wantonness threw a shovelful of snow in the cart. The deceased threatened to punish him if he did it again, and of course, boy-like, he did it again. The deceased left his cart, and a scuffle ensued, in which the doctor's son was getting the worst, when his brother rushed from the house, caught up the shovel and struck the butcher boy on the temple. The blow proved fatal, not "in a few weeks," but within a very few days. Surely this case should teach rich men to prevent their boys from throwing snow in mere wantonness upon people passing quietly about their own business.

Respectfully yours, A JERSEYMAN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 24, 1869.

Needed Street Improvements.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I request that you call attention through the columns of your paper to the fact that among the almost universal improvements which have been for some time going on in our up-town streets, there has been a shameful neglect as regards the paving of Thirty-first-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues?

Though all of the streets in the vicinity (many having less expensive residences upon them, or none at all) have been for some time paved in a proper manner, Thirty-first-street is now in a wretched condition, notwithstanding that a number of the property-owners have for two or three years past been exerting themselves to have it attended to. As there seems to be no existing reason what a respectable locality should have been so long neglected, you will oblige by giving the above a place. A RESIDENT.

The Strange Case at the Juvenile Delinquent House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer begs to call your attention to an article in your yesterday's issue, headed "A Strange Case—Inquiry Demanded."

The report of E. H. DIXON, of No. 42 Fifth-avenue, is not true in any respect.

The girl jumped from the second story window, not the third or fourth; was not taken up severely injured, but slightly, and is now comfortable.

This girl had been in the House in Thirteenth-street but a short time, had been subject to no discipline, and only attempted an escape because she did not like the restraints of the House.

The scream heard at the window was from another child who happened to see her as she went out of the window.

This institution is open at all times to all respectable parties, and is the best and most useful in this City.

Please make this correction, and oblige one of its directors. Truly, &c.,

GEO. D. SUTTON, No. 76 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 26, 1869.

Pertinent Questions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is it that elderly females, who carry large baskets filled with market stuff, and from which a greasy bit of meat, or the green, dirty ends of cheap vegetables generally protrude, insist upon riding up town in the horse cars about the time business men are going home, and invariably sitting near the door, where each passenger must stumble over their provisions? And why is it that fussy old men and women generally arrive at a depot a very few moments before it is time for the train or boat to start, never have change, always carry their money where it takes a long time to get at it, never fail while hunting for it to block up the passage effectually, so that no one else can pass, and not infrequently cause the detention and consequent loss of temper of other persons, to some of whom the loss of a train may be a serious matter? Live and learn is a good old proverb, but many very respectable old people don't seem to profit by it. M.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 24, 1869.

THE JAPANESE.

Settlement in California—What they Intend to Do.

From the San Francisco Alta, June 18.

The Graynor Ranch, now Adzu Ranch, just bought by HERR SCHNELL, for the Japanese colony, is on the Georgetown Stage road, four and a half miles from Placerville. The land is best adapted to fine silk and tea, which they come to cultivate. There are 600 acres under fence, a large orchard of trees seven years old, 50,000 bearing vines not needing irrigation, plenty of grain fields in good crops, a good brick house well furnished, a barn, a well-appointed wine-house, implements of husbandry, horses, wagons, cows, pigs, fowls, &c., all for $5,000. Water is good and abundant for irrigation.

It is the purpose of HERR SCHNELL to found a village, to be called Wakamatz. Every family will have a cottage, and a garden for a full supply of vegetables and for ornament. The Japanese are apt at gardening and naturally fond of it. Mulberry trees and tea plants will be allotted in divisions to each family when the plants are ripe for plucking. Each family will feed its own worms, spin its own cocoons, and receive pay according to its quality and quantity. The raw silk will then be put in market for export or for home manufactures. Tea will be made on the same principles. The families cultivate, pick the leaves, deliver at the factory, and receive payment. Thus the factories can make uniform qualities for market. Wine making will follow a similar judicious division of labor where it is practicable. There will be an extensive nursery for the growth and sale of Japanese trees, such as are now not to be got in this State, tea plants, bamboos, wax trees, &c.

The bamboo, besides its mechanical uses, will introduce to our tables a much-needed esculent. The young sprouts combine the virtues of the artichoke and the asparagus. They are more marrowy and delicious than either, and in size, each is greater than the whole bunch of asparagus. It far surpasses our vegetable in nutriment and in kindly digestion. The bamboo will grow large and find itself at home in our foot-hills. When we learn its multifarious uses we will value its introduction to our State. The mulberry and the tea plant always produce their finest results in the uplands, where there is some frost to give Winter repose to their organs of growth. These people are skilled in tea making, and they have all the machinery for it. California is going to be independent of the outside world in another important article. Ere long, tea of known purity will form a large overland export. Besides, China oil, that is the cleanest burner among the oils of commerce, comes from the tea nut. It is an important part of the profit of the tea culture. It should be mentioned that a highly-competent native doctor of medicine is attached to this colony. The tree, which yields both varnish and wax, is perfectly adapted to our foot-hills. To get the wax, the nuts containing it are mashed and boiled, the wax separating readily. Varnish is the circulating fluid of the tree, as turpentine is of the pine.

The surrounding land has a good growth of oak trees, insuring good rain-fall. It is designed to raise in these woods the Japanese oak-leaf silk-worm. This worm makes excellent silk and large symmetrical cocoons. The moth is bright yellow, with large ornamental wings. The worm is not domesticated and fed by hand. It is allowed its own way among the trees of the forest; and families camp out there during the season of production. Though the oak-leaf is its choice, it is not dainty. It eats and is happy with the leaves of most deciduous trees. All is grist that comes to its mill. We have seen the silk of this worm. It is fine and very elastic. Its natural color is a pleasant gray; and of all silks it is most retentive of its color. The cunning of the learned men of Japan has been exhausted without finding a color that will stand against the first application of water. This fine variety of silk can only be used at present where its natural color is acceptable. No doubt mordants will be found which will fix artificial colors; and then oak-leaf silk, because of the healthy worms and the elasticity of the cloth will come into general favor.

The taste of Japan runs largely on fish. The artificial culture of fish, so new to Christendom, has been practiced in Japan from immemorial time. The very first day these people laid out a lake for fish culture on their new purchase, there being water and a well-adapted spot among the undulations of the land. Fish grow to great size under protection from devouring enemies. The carp attains a length of, not unfrequently, five feet! Of all human food fish is the least trouble to cultivate, and being always fat and succulent in these inclosures, the meat is exceptionably nutritious. To make such lakes hold water, the Japanese form a cheap and effective cement by a simple mixture of shell-lime, sand and ashes.

The varnish tree of Japan resembles very closely our white walnut tree. Its foliage is less—so much that it looks as if it were not thriving. The varnish, like turpentine, exudes from similar incisions made in the bark. There is one near the fountain railing in our City Gardens. Rice will be one of the grains cultivated for home use by the Japanese colony. All rice is not a lowland product. There is a fine variety known as hill rice, not inferior in nutriment nor in flavor.

A French gentleman writes thus: "Unlike other Eastern peoples, there is something about the Japanese that is congenial to Europeans. Having spent some years in Japan, with opportunities of official position to observe the higher classes, we pronounce them in no way our inferiors. The men are dignified, well educated, exceedingly polite, brave and full of ingenuity. The women have refined delicacy, very pretty forms and features, and a very winning address. They are scrupulously neat in their persons and in their housekeeping. Their accomplishments are quite up to our standard. They are healthy, frugal, industrious and very affectionate. In any of the refined circles of the capitals of Europe, we know a hundred Japanese ladies that would command their own choice of husbands. Not only is it their personal charms that would be admired, but these would, in the eye of matrimony, be indorsed by the absence of the expensive habits that, in our own belles, interpose so terrible an obstacle to marriage."

Mme. SCHNELL is a Japanese lady, evidently of that class that inspired the eloquent description we have quoted.

If the introduction of new branches of culture and industry and the utilization of lands hitherto neglected as of little value, be beneficial to California, we may welcome this first colony from Japan. They interfere with no existing occupations. They are not an inferior race. They are unlike other Asiatics in many important respects. They at once adopt our costumes, and they come with their families to make permanent homes and investments. Their earnings will be invested here and not abroad. There is nothing repellant, but much that is attractive and winning in their bearing and their manner of address. They have no bigotry; and if by Christian treatment we prove the excellence of our religion, they are just such a people as will be likely to take kindly to our religious instruction.

Fatal Effects of Spiders' Stings.

From the Boston Traveller, June 25.

Captain WILLIAM B. EATON, long and favorably known in this vicinity, while at home in Chelsea, yesterday, was bitten by a spider, the poison of which spread through his system so rapidly that when medical aid was called it was too late to save him. He died in great agony. About forty years of age, in the enjoyment of excellent health, any one who saw him a few days since, would have predicted that he would live out his "allotted three score years and ten" and the other ten also. How uncertain is life! Here is a man who from boyhood has been exposed to the perils of the sea, and who during the war was exposed to shot and shell, for he was in command of several vessels in the navy, deprived of life by an insect which a child could crush. Captain EATON sailed for Messrs. GLIDDEN & WILLIAMS, W. W. GODDARD, Esq., and others, and was in command of several gunboats during the war, in all of which he was uniformly successful. At the time of his death he belonged to the steamer *De Soto*, which runs between New-York, Havana and New-Orleans, and as she was undergoing repairs in New-York, was at home on a visit to his family. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss, and a large number of personal friends.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, June 22.

JERE FILYAW, a negro, died suddenly at his residence in this city on Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets, Sunday morning last about 7 o'clock, from what he declared to be the bite of a spider. He was bitten or stung about 12 o'clock the night previous, and was in good health at the time. His sufferings became so intense that he was forced to call in a physician about 2:30 o'clock in the morning. The patient had previously applied spirits of turpentine to the part affected, and medicines were administered for his relief by the physician. But, notwithstanding this the sufferer died in considerable agony about seven hours after being stung.

The Veterans of the War of 1812.

From the Syracuse Journal, June 22.

The veterans of the war of 1812 who enlisted from the State of New-York should take notice that in order to avail themselves of the benefit of the act of the State Legislature, passed at its late session in their behalf, they must act in accordance with its provisions before the 1st of July. For their instruction in the matter we make the following statement:

Under the laws of the United States of 1851 and 1859, a commission was appointed to examine the claims of the soldiers of the war of 1812, with authority to issue certificates to them of the amounts to which they were respectively entitled. These certificates were accordingly issued, but were not redeemed, the United States Government never having made provision for their payment. For the relief of many aged sufferers holding these certificates in the State of New-York, the Legislature last session passed its bill appropriating $55,000 to be distributed, *pro rata*, among them.

For the purpose of ascertaining how much each holder of a certificate is entitled to under this act, it is required that each soldier of the war of 1812, who is a holder, shall send before the 1st of July to the office of the Adjutant-General at Albany, an affidavit, giving his name, place of abode, number of certificates issued to him in 1857 or 1859, the length of time that he served in the war and where, and the name of his commanding officer.

Terrible Stage Accident in California—One man Killed and Twenty Injured.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 13.

A terrible and fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the stage road between Haywood and Dublin, in Alameda County, by which OLIVER P. PERKINS was killed and some fifteen or twenty stage passengers severely, some of them dangerously injured. The stage left Haywood a little after noon with twenty-four passengers, of whom eight or nine were Chinamen. So many passengers were on the top of the coach it was top-heavy, but it rolled along well enough until the party reached Bulwer Hill, when one of the horses commenced backing. The driver (PERKINS) lashed him and they all ran up the hill. As the team went over the summit and struck the down grade, PERKINS tried to put down the brake, but it broke, and the stage went down the hill at a fearful rate, swaying from side to side as it plunged along. For a while PERKINS kept the horses in the road, but one of the men sitting with him caught the lines and would have turned them off into the canyon, hundreds of feet below, had not officer TAGGART, of this city, taken hold of the reins on the hill side and brought them back. At length the kingbolt forward broke, and the stage rolled over and over, hurling the passengers who were on top with great force to the ground and carrying those inside with it.

PERKINS turned a complete somersault, struck on his head and was killed. Our correspondent at Hayward says an elderly lady was first thought to be dead, but it was reported to-day that she was not killed. Officer TAGGART had his shoulder dislocated, and was badly hurt about the head and face. Officer BAKER, who was also with him, had one of his legs broken, and it is thought he will lose the limb. The bones protruded through the flesh when TAGGART picked him up. A German of this city, named KILES, also had one of his legs broken and was hurt about the body. He lives at the Mission. The lady had one arm and a finger broken. One of the Chinamen had a leg broken, and all of them were more or less injured. All the other passengers were injured, but only those named seriously.

Our correspondent says it was at first thought that PERKINS had gone after the horses, which ran beyond with the fore wheels, but he was found lying under the seat. When taken out he said, "Boys, handle me carefully," and immediately expired. He was a native of Xenia, Ohio, aged 35 years, and was unmarried. He was supporting his mother and two sisters. Officer TAGGART will soon recover. He and officer BAKER and KILES were brought to the city last evening on the 4 o'clock boat.

At 2 P. M. to-day, Dr. MURPHY, who is attending the wounded man, and who went to the boat landing to receive them, stated that it was probable that KILES and BAKER will both die. They were injured internally, and the fractures of their limbs were terrible. They have suffered extreme agony all day. The spot where the accident occurred is about nine miles from Haywood. The passengers protested against the conduct of the driver in taking so many passengers into and on the coach, but he told them they must get an express wagon or let them ride on the stage.

Discovery of Gold and Minerals in Colima.

The correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing from Colima, Mexico, on May 22, says:

"We may be downcast and despairing, but there will always be some little consolation left for a confiding soul. My last letter gave you a rather dismal picture of Mexican affairs, and the inhabitants of Colima were looking despondingly into the future. Since then our spirits have become reanimated, not on account of a sudden change in our political, commercial or social relations, but by the discovery of a large gold field, said to be one hundred and twenty miles long, and promising a fortune to our gold-hunters. The new diggings are about half a day's journey from here, and are reported to beat California in richness. Whoever can command a pick, shovel and "batea" is sure to be off to this new Dorado. A short time ago we heard of equally rich placers discovered at Coalcoman, in the State of Michoacan, and of another in Sinaloa. The last mail brought advices of similar discoveries in the State of Vera Cruz. It appears thus that the general misery spurred the Mexicans to more activity and a closer examination of their soil. But not only gold—also other minerals have lately been discovered in different parts, of which a large coal field near Minatitlan, on the River Coatzacoalcos, will one day prove of the greatest importance, its proximity to the proposed Tehuantepec road will induce the American company to push this work with more energy than before. A surveying party has arrived at last, and the work will seriously commence during the present year. Letters from New York confirm this view, and that the first shipment of engineers, workmen and tools was going to leave for the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos."

Formation of a Southern Historical Society.

A society for the preservation of Southern documents relating to the rebellion, has been organized in New-Orleans, with Rev. Dr. B. M. PALMER as President, General BRAXTON BRAGG as Vice-President, and Dr. JOSEPH JONES Secretary and Treasurer. The objects of the Society are, in general terms, stated as follows in an address adopted at a meeting held on the 14th inst.:

"A parent society, to hold its seat and its archives in the City of New-Orleans, with affiliating societies to be organized in all the States favorable to the object proposed; these, in their turn, branching into local organizations in the different townships—forming thus a wide fellowship of closely coordinated societies, with a common centre in the parent association in this city.

The object proposed to be accomplished is the collection, classification, preservation and final publication, in some form to be hereafter determined, of all the documents and facts bearing upon the eventful history of the past few years, illustrating the nature of the struggle from which the country has just emerged, defining and vindicating the principles which lay beneath it, and marking the stages through which it was conducted to its issue. It is not understood that this Association shall be purely sectional, nor that its labors shall be of a partisan character.

Everything which relates to this critical period of our national history, pending the conflicts antecedent or subsequent to it, from the point of either or both of the contestants; everything, in short, which shall vindicate the truth of history, is to be industriously collated and filed; and all parties, in every section of the continent, who shall desire to coöperate in the attainment of these ends will be welcomed to a share in our councils and our toils.

The Republican Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Journal.

Our first acquaintance with Major WALDEN, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was in jail. As we were both looking out of iron cross-barred windows for the same crime, we are not throwing this up to him as a slur, and hope his Democratic opponents will thus take no advantage of it. Our prison was at Charleston, S. C., and our crime fighting for the Union and getting caught at it. The Major's cell was a tier above ours, therefore he lived higher than we did, although his living was at the best, nothing to boast of. But he had the name of a man who would divide his last corncake with a fellow-prisoner, and that was a very good name to have in the select society of our prison life. He fortunately made his escape during the exchange of a lot of prisoners, before we left Charleston for a much worse place than that iron-barred prison, while we remained a prisoner five months longer, each month being a full year in length, to homesick, hungry prisoners.

At Des Moines, last Thursday morning, we met this man who had done his duty long and faithfully as a soldier, and suffered in rebel prisons. We recognized in him an old jail companion. From that moment, knowing his qualifications before from the mouths of friends, we went for Major WALDEN, and did our best to secure his nomination.

The Late Captain William H. West.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Arizona* which arrived at this port on Wednesday morning, brought the body of Captain WILLIAM H. WEST, who died while in command of his ship in the Pacific. The remains, upon their arrival, were taken to Philadelphia to his family and friends.

In the death of Captain WEST the American mercantile marine loses one of its most efficient and popular officers. Though but 41 years old, he leaves behind him a more than ordinary record, having served with ability and gallantry in the late war.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he was appointed Acting Master on the frigate *Wabash*, and took part in the capture of the Port Royal forts. Subsequently he was promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and put in command of the supply steamer *Massachusetts*, with which he captured the rebel steamers *Caledonia* and *Lilian*.

At the close of the war he held the position of Lieutenant-Commander, but resigned his commission, and assumed command of the *Quaker City*, then running between New-York and Charleston. Subsequently he entered the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and held the command, just before his death, of the *Constitution*, of that line. He died on board the *Golden City*, of dysentery, on the 26th of May last, a few days before she reached San Francisco.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.—Major-General THOMAS, commanding the Division of the Pacific, will leave on Wednesday for an extended tour of inspection of the military posts and camps in Northern California, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. He will then proceed to Alaska by steamer, and investigate the condition of affairs at that distant point. It is not known whether General DAVIS will be transferred to another command, but a searching investigation will be made into the reported irregularities at Sitka.—*San Francisco Bulletin, June 14.*

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1869.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices from the *Great Eastern* and the new cable are received to yesterday morning by way of London. By Friday noon the steamer had made 497 knots, and paid out 542 knots of the cable. A fault was detected in the communication early yesterday morning, and the steamer stopped. Exactly what was the matter could not be ascertained, but, as the signals soon became perfect, she proceeded on her way once more.

Queen VICTORIA reviewed the troops at Windsor, yesterday, for the entertainment of the Viceroy of Egypt. It is reported that there were 20,000 spectators and much enthusiasm.

M. SCHNEIDER resigned the Presidency of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, because one of the Vice-Presidents has been decorated, and the Emperor has refused to accept it.

It is stated that it will cost the English Government six and a half millions of pounds sterling to buy up the telegraph lines of the country, as is proposed.

MAZZINI is on his way from Switzerland to London.

GENERAL.

A rain-storm at St. Joseph, Mo., on Friday, damaged city property to the amount of $50,000, and also did much injury to private property. On the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Council Bluffs roads bridges were washed away and the trains were delayed.

The Court of Appeals at Albany adjourned at noon yesterday. It was ordered that the September term be held in this City.

JOSEPH J. BATES, of South Boston, Mass., was held in $3,000 bail yesterday, charged with manufacturing illicit stills.

The engine of a pleasure tug belonging to HEWES & PHILIPS, machinists, Newark, N. J., blew up at 2:30 yesterday afternoon on the Passaic River. Several persons were seriously injured.

ALONZO WALSH, a young member of the Thirteenth-street M. E. Church, in New-York, attending a picnic of that church at Cold Spring on Friday, was drowned while bathing.

The wife of Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, M. C., died on Friday morning at Wilkesbarre, Penn. The funeral will take place to-day.

A daughter of CHARLES FRIEDMAN, of Buffalo, 3 years old, fell from the fourth story of Concert Hall, in that city, a distance of fifty feet, yesterday morning, and received shocking injuries, which caused her death in two hours.

Senators WADE and CONKLING, and the members of the Ways and Means Committee in San Francisco, were addressed yesterday at a meeting of merchants, by a representative of six Chinese companies of that city, who urged that the Government should double the amount of subsidy to the China Steamship Line, so that semi-monthly steamers could be run, and that Congress should pass laws protecting the Chinese and granting them equal liberties with other citizens.

A bill to prevent gambling on railroad trains and steamboats has been passed by the Connecticut Legislature. It provides that every person who shall play at cards, dice, three-card monte, or any other game, for money or valuables, or shall solicit another to play, while traveling, and every person "who shall win or lose any money, &c.," shall pay a fine not exceeding $200, and be imprisoned in a common jail not less than one nor more than six months. Also, that parties may be arrested by Police officers and constables without warrant, and be tried before any Justice of the Peace.

The depth of the channel at Pass l'Outre, mouth of the Mississippi River, has been increased from fifteen to eighteen feet. A steam-vessel of seventeen and a half feet draft of water passed out over the bar on the 17th inst.

An immense hotel is to be built in San Francisco by Eastern hotel managers. It is to consist of two blocks, bounded by Market, Montgomery, South Second and Jessie streets, which are to be connected at each story by covered bridges.

Two serious fires occurred yesterday, each of which caused a loss of about $80,000. In Geddes, Onondaga County, the Ashton coarse salt mill was destroyed, and at Detroit, Mich., the foundry and machine shops of the Fulton Iron Works. On the former there is no insurance, and on the latter $60,000.

Intelligence has been received in this City of the death of Mr. DANIEL GREGORY MASON, on the 24th of June, at Schwalbach, Germany, in the 49th year of his age. He was visiting the German baths for his health. Mr. MASON was the senior member of the well-known musical firm of MASON BROTHERS.

It is announced that the profits of the Boston Peace Jubilee amounted to $110,700. To this is to be added the profits from the Gilmore testimonial, and then Mr. GILMORE is to receive $50,000, and the remainder is to go to the widows and orphans. It was decided by the Board of Managers at the outset that Mr. GILMORE should receive $50,000 if the Jubilee proved a success. The "Great Projector" has also received a house and lot in Boston, valued at $35,000, as a gift from the managers for his "eminent services."

The Commencement week at Princeton College will begin with the Baccalaureate Sermon this forenoon by President MCCOSH, in the First Presbyterian Church. Commencement day is Wednesday.

The total deficiency of Government funds on account of the recent robbery of the Depository at Santa Fé, is $88,000 51. The books of the new receiver, E. W. LITTLE, show this.

EDMUND FONTAINE, projector of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, died yesterday, aged 68.

General CANBY orders that CALLAHAN, who killed the negro, KELLEY, in Richmond, Va., be tried by military commission.

The acceptance of the position of Secretary of the Navy by Mr. ROBESON, of New-Jersey, leaves the office of Attorney-General of that State vacant, which must be filled by Governor WARD and by a Democrat. Among those suggested as proper persons for the office are General THEODORE RUNYON, of Newark, Hon. JACOB VANATTA, of Morristown, and ROBERT GILCHRIST, of Jersey City. The duties of this office are quite arduous, while the salary is only $1,500 per annum, and the law requires the incumbent to remain at Trenton during every session of the Legislature, to give legal advice and counsel to the members.

The letter giving "a woman's impressions" of Vassar College, which we print in other columns of this paper, is from the pen of a distinguished lady, whose initials will be recognized by many readers.

The steamship *Cleopatra*, from Havana June 21, reached this port yesterday. She brings two days' later news from Cuba, in the shape of a brief letter referring principally to the capture by a Spanish man-of-war of the schooner *Lahave*.

The new private market, to be known as Croton Market, on Forty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue, was yesterday thrown open to the public. It is larger than Fulton Market proper, and two-thirds as large as that portion of Washington Market which is included within the bounds of the sidewalks of the streets that define it.

The Connecticut House of Representatives has passed a bill providing that unclaimed articles remaining in the possession of express companies for a period of six months may be sold by auction, four weeks' notice to be given by newspaper advertising; and after the charges of transportation, storage, sale, &c., have been deducted from the amount obtained, the balance shall be paid to the State Treasurer, in case the rightful owner does not appear with his claim within five years after the sale.

Rev. E. O. HAVEN, D. D., President of the University of Michigan, has resigned his position, and accepted the Presidency of the Northwestern University, the Methodist College in Evanston, Ill.

The new President of Harvard College will not be inaugurated until the Fall.

The initiations into the Alpha Delta Phi Society at Yale took place on Friday night. The New-Haven *Journal* says this Society is now changed to almost a full course society. It was formerly wholly Junior, but members are now received from the Sophomore, Junior and Senior Classes. The example thus afforded will probably be followed by other Junior societies.

The *Quaker City* sailed last night for Cuba, with a large number of men and officers for reinforcement of the battling Cubans. It is reported that she carried out with her human cargo 5,000 stand of rifles, two batteries of artillery, equipments for a brigade of cavalry, and an abundance of artillery.

The yacht *Dauntless*, with Mr. J. G. BENNETT, Jr., sailed yesterday afternoon from this port on her European voyage.

The London Co-operative Congress.

The British Coöperative Congress, which has just met in London, has adjourned without apparently having added much to the science or the organization of coöperation.

Papers, however, were read by experts on this subject, which must have been valuable. The great authority on the subject of the "German Coöperative Banks," Mr. MORIER, the English Ambassador at Darmstadt, communicated some valuable information on this topic, and perhaps gave an impulse to a similar movement among the coöperative societies and trades' unions of Great Britain. Indeed, where a single union, such as the "Amalgamated Engineers," holds a reserved fund of from $300,000 to $400,000, and a single coöperative association, like the "Rochdale Pioneers," does a business of millions of dollars, banking would seem to be but a natural accompaniment or result of these associations. In Germany it has always been maintained by the workingmen, who have carried on the Coöperative Banks, that their success was due to their uniting nothing else, whether "industrial partnerships" or "coöperative stores," with them; but the English laboring class has shown such remarkable skill in combining various branches of coöperation that it may perhaps be able to succeed with banking also. At all events, various unions and associations seem inclined to try.

Among the other valuable papers read was one from the head of the well-known colliery house—Messrs. BRIGGS—who have presented the most remarkable instance yet known of industrial partnership between employer and workmen, the latter receiving a certain proportion of profits over and above wages; a system which has utterly changed the whole character of the business of the Messrs. BRIGGS, and has proved equally favorable for employers and employed; the difference between their relations with their workmen and the waste and profits of labor, as compared with their former, seeming as great as do the like conditions under emancipation as compared with slavery. The experiment of this house was a purely commercial one, and is therefore the more valuable in the discussion of the subject. Besides these, Mr. DARE, one of the Government Charity Commissioners, and (we suppose) the author of an ingenious work on "Representation," read a paper, in which the bold suggestion was made of opening "the public lands" of Great Britain to coöperative experiments. Many subjects were also discussed in open debate, such as the extension of coöperation to agriculture, and the connection of unions with coöperative societies, and the increase of coöperative manufacturing, but nothing of special value seems to have resulted from the discussions. The Convention illustrated well the immense extent that coöperation is taking in England. *Five hundred and seventy-seven* coöperative stores are registered, whose average annual profits are *twenty-seven* per cent.—a most remarkable contrast to the utter failure of those stores in this country, and the most striking evidence yet offered of the success of this great principle among the British laboring classes. In manufacture there were numbers of cotton mills in Lancastershire represented, though of their profits no precise account is given, but, it is believed, they are usually successful. Among other branches, beautifully-wrought furniture and exquisite picture frames were presented by the London associations; shawls were exhibited from Paisley, and hosiery from Nottingham. Cheeses and flour were also among the objects presented from coöperative associations, besides sacks of wrought nails from Lye, the most perfect specimens from the Welverhampton plate-locksmiths, beautiful wire cards from Rochdale, "clogs" from Lancashire, and models of houses from the Manchester "Coöperative and Building Society," all showing the extraordinary variety of production under these new conditions, and that skilled workmanship has (as might be expected) improved under a system which elevates the laborer to the position of the employer, and gives him a share in the profits of production. Perhaps the most remarkable of the objects exhibited was the produce of some farms in Suffolk, worked on this advanced principle, an experiment said thus far to have been preeminently successful, the laborers having derived a very fair profit from this first trial of coöperative agriculture.

The remarkable success and extent of this great principle in England should stimulate our intelligent workingmen to seek carefully for the reasons of its failure here, and to begin at the foundation and attempt laboriously to build up coöperation in this country. No benefactor could ever appear among the working classes of the United States like him that would train the laborers to unite for buying and selling, and to combine to manufacture or produce for themselves, or who would induce employers to give a proportion of profits to laborers. In this time of pressure on laborers, resulting from high tariffs and unequal taxation, the purchasing power of their wages would be immensely increased by coöperative stores; and during this severe struggle of our industrial interests all our production would become far more economical, efficient and profitable, while labor had a share in profits, and these incessant strifes between Labor and Capital are brought to an end. Besides, coöperation requires self-denial, honesty, temperance, promptness, and an exercise of much skill and a high judgment. It is a school of character. It tends to make the lowest laborer more of a man. It lessens the temptation to drunkenness, and encourages thrift. It builds up a self-governing Republic of Labor below all political forms. It offers at length to the vast laboring class some of the richest blessings of Providence, thus far alone reserved for the possessors of Capital.

"The Coming Woman."

In the annual address before the Wesleyan Female College, a few nights ago, Rev. Dr. FOWLER, whose subject was "The Coming Woman," and whose audience was, as a Cincinnati paper assures us, "elegant in quality," remarked that the "coming woman"—whatever that may mean—cannot be "fashionable." He assured his hearers that "all fashion needs curtailing from the standpoint of the New Testament." And, in illustration of this doctrine, he put the following supposition:

"Just think of St. Paul standing in a pair of schooner-toed boots, regular fore-and-afters, his masts bandaged with a pair of streaked pantaloons, his mainsails and jibs bobbed off to match, with a tall stove-pipe topsail cocked on one side of his head, wearing a dyed moustache and yellow dog-skin glove, twirling a fop-stick. What a sad figure such a craft would make navigating the moral judgment of mankind. But it would be no sadder than Dorcas, with the lint of her bandages and the scraps from her patching, would make, drawing a twelve-foot trail, and carrying a bushel basket on the back of her head, suffering an attack of the dromedary."

Precisely what "schooner-toed boots, regular fore-and-afters" are, we do not know, nor do we know what is meant by a man's "mainsails and jibs bobbed off to match." These and the other bits of obscure writing are probably local, or, at least, we do not get them in the clerical phraseology of this longitude. The point, however, seems to be that the Apostle Paul cannot be thought of, without a sense of the ridiculous, in the apparel described. Very true. But neither can he well be figured in the very costume the lecturer himself wore. We cannot "think of" St. Paul in the boots which Rev. Dr. FOWLER wore, any better than in the "regular fore-and-afters;" in the pantaloons of the Reverend Doctor any better than in "streaked pantaloons;" in Dr. FOWLER's black gloves and decorous hat, than in "dog-skin gloves" and "a tall stove-pipe." In like manner, we cannot "think of" the Apostle Paul delivering an address of this sort.

The truth is that this argument of what clothes the Apostle Paul might have worn, or might now wear, is a small matter, and deceptive in its smallness. The Apostle Paul did not, so far as we know, wear white neck-cloths—and yet we would not on that account deprive anybody in our age of that innocent luxury and eccentric "benefit of clergy." When a man's Christianity is to be measured, not by his devout and reverential spirit and his saving faith in the Scriptures and all their teachings, but rather by what his tailor and bootmaker do for him, religion comes to have a strange signification. A great many very worthy people dress in the fashion, simply because it *is* the mode and custom of the day, and they do not choose to affect eccentricity, or to give their minds to dressing out of the fashion—they have other things to think of. What crime there is in a cane, what irreverence in dog-skin gloves rather than kid gloves, what folly in a tall hat (or "stove-pipe topsail" as the preacher calls it) over a cap or a "wide-awake," we cannot see—nor what evil these things would exert on "the moral judgment of mankind." So, too, while it is well enough to joke about trails, *chignons* and *paniers*, it is well known that some of the most charitable and pious of women do not feel called upon to render themselves conspicuous and eccentric by rejecting fashions which they did not choose and for which they care nothing at all.

By drawing an extravagant caricature, the preacher in question has succeeded in "making a point," and a very amusing one. But until he himself goes clad like St. Paul, and preaches like him, it is hardly fair to ask his parishioners to dress like Dorcas, or to confine themselves to her peculiar work.

Town Life in Summer.

"And what is so *rare* as a day in June?" sings the poet, with great felicity and truth, we may add, since a real "June day" in the olden sense of the words is the rarest thing imaginable just now. One would half fancy that by some cosmic change—say, for example, a "secession" of the equinoxes—traditional February now comes in March, stormy March in April, April showers in May, while fickle May has usurped that calm and majestic season which, before the days of deranged calendars, regal June once filled. The tide of travel countryward has been delayed this year, and the season of summering by hillside and seaside for worn City folk, has been backward. Now, however, at length, the watering-places and other favorite resorts have begun their reign, and the approach of the patriotic but dreadful "Fourth" will hasten out of town many of the loiterers. The town schools, public and private, are gradually closing, and such families as conscientiously wait for that important event, will be released at length, and be set in motion for the annual exodus to green pastures and pleasant waters.

And we who remain? Is town life to be burdensome to us? Rural delights are sung every day, but it is only a bold bard who, like CHAS. LAMB, lends his oaten pipe to civic and not bucolic strains. Rightly reckoned, the pleasures of city life are hardly less than those of country life. "Home is home, wherever you find it," and besides that domestic axiom, it is also observable that when people go from the city they do not take the city with them. There is a better choice of arm chairs and windows now at the club, and less disparity of numbers between the loungers and the servants, and fewer people to object to a draft. There is Central Park and Prospect Park inviting to stroll, and any number of fine drives inviting to ride, and famous little excursions, and delightful little suburban friendly villas hospitably open from Saturday night to Monday morning, and open-air concerts and gardens in town, and "the coolest place of amusement in the City," and the libraries less crowded, and the beauteous verdure and statuary of City Hall Park, and the resplendent architecture of the Battery—and we don't know what else to amuse the tired taste and ennoble the æsthetic sense.

At least, such of us as remain town-tied, in Summer days, will stoutly insist on these things, and, with our morning's hat-bath and modest glass of Vichy, and our evening's stroll and cigar, we will laugh at the *habitués* of Long Branch and Saratoga.

Excessive Taxation in Brooklyn.

The regularity with which, during the last six years, taxation in Brooklyn has increased at the rate of nearly twenty per cent. annually, while the valuation of property has shown an annual increase of only from four to five per cent., has at last culminated in so extravagant a demand upon the tax-payers of that City as to occasion them serious apprehension and alarm. Last year, when the rate advanced to four per cent. it excited a general feeling of uneasiness, which was allayed only by the impression that this was but a temporary infliction, not a burden to be borne through succeeding years, so after the usual amount of grumbling the taxes were paid. Mayor KALBFLEISCH, in his recent annual budget showed that the rate of taxation for this year would reach the astounding rate of four and a half per cent. This announcement surprised the residents of Brooklyn, and has furnished them a first-class sensation. And since the publication of the budget taxation has been the absorbing topic of conversation. This increased rate the Mayor candidly admits is not the result of exceptional causes but the natural consequence of the growth, development and extravagant expenditure of the City from year to year. And not only does he hold out no hope of a future reduction of taxation, but shows that the debt of the City will be augmented by two millions of dollars this year in addition to the three millions subscribed by the City toward bridging the East River.

The effect of this excessive rate of taxation would of course be to drive from Brooklyn all personal and incorporated wealth. Neither banks nor insurance companies could stand up under it, and dead men's estates would yield no returns to their heirs; accumulated capital in all enterprises would be rendered almost entirely unremunerative, and unless relief could be found from this exhausting drain upon its profits, would speedily leave the city to find a home less exacting.

The remedy proposed by the municipal authorities for this startling condition of the finances of our sister city is as remarkable as it is pernicious. Instead of grasping the whole question and comprehending the true nature of the evil to be combated and the causes which have produced it they have resorted to a mere subterfuge, hoping thereby to deceive the public and possibly delude themselves. Instead of putting a strong hand upon the brakes and endeavoring to check the speed with which they now seem to be rushing upon actual bankruptcy, and without a single effort to cut down expenses and stop the annual increase of the debt, they have called on the Assessors to meet and increase the aggregate valuation of the *real* property of the City, thereby reducing the *rate* without in the least lessening the *amount* of taxation. The Assessors met and complied with the request, adding twenty-five per cent. to the valuation thus reducing the rate to between three and four per cent. We do not say they should have refused to take this action. It was a choice of evils, and a refusal would soon have left them nothing to tax but the real estate, and much of this they would be compelled to assess under the head of "non-resident lands." But while this fictitious valuation furnishes to personal property relief to just the amount of the difference between the old and new rates, it adds in exactly the same ratio of proportion to the already over-taxed real estate of the City. But worse than this: unless the State assessors, in equalizing the assessments of the several counties of the State, consent to accept the valuation of Kings County at a less amount than that fixed by her own assessors, her portion of the State tax will be greatly increased, and the artifice resorted to by the City authorities to conceal the effects of their own prodigality will have cost the owners of her real estate, on whom this additional burden will exclusively fall, the neat little sum of $150,000.

Was ever substance more completely sacrificed to shadow? It is evident that the fathers of the "city on the heights" have not yet discovered the real cause of their trouble. No doubt the reckless extravagance of some, and the venal corruption of others of her officials may account for much of the difficulty. But Brooklyn always was, and, as a separate municipality, always must be, a heavily taxed city. Her position among great cities is anomalous. She has their expenses, but not their wealth. With a population only a little more than half as great as that of New-York, she occupies a territory equal in extent, and involving as great an outlay on streets, sewerage, gas and water, while her assessed wealth prior to this inflated valuation was only $170,000,000, against the $1,000,000,000 of her opulent neighbor. Brooklyn is a city of residences in herself, having but little commercial wealth or importance. Her people are largely represented in the various business interests of New-York, and thus New-York draws and appropriates to herself the wealth of both cities. No one in Brooklyn seems as yet to have discovered that the root of her troubles lies in the fact of her separate corporate existence, and that, consequently, her only remedy is to be found in annexation to the great Metropolis, of which she is by interest and location really a part.

Jubal Early on Walker.

General EARLY has given a lift to WALKER of the right sort. The latter gentleman, seeing it announced, day after day, "EARLY is for WALKER," "HUNTER is for WALKER," "MOSBY is for WALKER," each day receiving a new recruit from the most objectionable stratum of Ex-Confederate opinion, must have been inclined to exclaim, in alarm: "Save me from my friends." These reinforcements were so dangerous, these allies so questionable, that he may have been in some alarm whether the body of his friends would not take umbrage and desert. But EARLY has helped to set the misconception right. He admits that WALKER is a sound Republican, and merely takes him "as a choice of evils, upon the chance of his proving better than his opponent." He adds quite frankly:

"The whole ticket, from its head to its tail, is objectionable and offensive to me, and the tail is not by any means the least offensive part. Dire necessity alone could induce me to urge any one to give his support to such a ticket, or any part of it."

We seriously think this explanation on EARLY's part will help WALKER's chances. It will certainly give him all votes which EARLY could control, and it will retain him some votes which EARLY's warm indorsement and sympathy might have jeopardized.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Superintendent KENNEDY has issued his orders respecting the dreaded popular outbreak of the Fourth of July. The telegraph wires are to be in working order and the reserves to be "ready at a moment's warning" at the stations, to meet "sudden emergencies," &c. He prohibits "snakes," "double-headers," "chasers" and other perilous devices, and warns against the use of firearms. In former ages, as FROISSART tells us, the English had a "melancholy" way of amusing themselves. Ours is a formidable way—too formidable; and it is very fit and proper that our gunpowder hilarity should be indulged with as little annoyance and damage as possible. It is a pity, and, indeed, a sort of discredit to the elders and teachers of society, that our young folk have not a more rational and happy manner of amusing themselves and doing honor to the national birthday. A change in this respect is very much needed.

The sentences of fifteen years' imprisonment for GLYNN, seven years for CARUTHERS, and five years for MURPHY, of the *James Foster, Jr.*, will not be without their effect upon the managers of our mercantile marine. They will be a topic of conversation on board of all vessels carrying our flag, and the remembrance of them will tend to make many reckless Captains and their subordinates in some degree more careful of others and of themselves as well. Atrocities like those on board the *James Foster, Jr.*, never take place where the ship's commander is an efficient officer; but this vessel seems to have had no government at all, and to have been unprovided with a proper force of seamen for working it. It was the latter defect that led to all the mischief.

When NAPOLEON III. is ill-treated by the ROCHEFORTS, HUGOS, and the rest of his Red Republican adversaries in the great cities, he usually makes his way into the society of his assured friends, to hold parley or make a demonstration in monologue, and so take courage anew. Sometimes he goes to Jacques Bonhomme and his fellows in country places, and declares he is perfectly at home with them, and always was. At another time he goes among the soldiers and talks to them. He has just been under the eagles at Chalons, and all the world wonders if he is going to attack anybody. Very likely he is not. He only seeks a natural and politic *dedommagement* for his wounded feelings, wishing at the same time that the aforesaid adversaries may take due notice.

The belief in a *Polynya*, or open sea, around the Pole is still strong among the scientific voyagers, and a French vessel, named the *Boreal*, under the command of M. GUSTAVE LAMBERT, is about to leave Havre in search of it, carrying all the appliances and means of an effective exploration. No doubt the science of physical geography may be benefited by such attempts, though they might not be otherwise profitable. This *Mare Liberum* of the Arctic Circle is for the scientific heroes and adventurers of our times what the quest of the "San Greal" was for the romantic knights and warriors of the legendary ages. We hope our bold pilots may get into that sea; and being in it, may find a way of getting out of it again, surrounded as it is by a cordon of ice-fields, floes and bergs, which very probably will never allow that region to be a practicable thoroughfare between the two oceans.

A story is told of a hanged man who, having been restored to life by the exertions of a doctor, ever after worried that thoughtless philanthropist on the plea that, as he brought him back to the world, he was bound to do something to support him. Poor HESTER VAUGHAN may employ the same sort of melancholy logic with her friends just now, since she is destitute in England, and has written to some of them asking relief. From her account, it would seem that their benevolence went too far, or not far enough, and that the poor girl would have got on better in one of the prisons at home.

The history of that venerable Washington journal, the *National Intelligencer*,—now defunct—ought to be written by some one who knows it. It would be a history of politics at the Capital for nearly three-quarters of a century, with notices of nearly all our notable politicians. The *Intelligencer* has been a great power in its day, but, failing to keep up with the spirit of the times, it has gone under.

In the recently-published book of Captain MORENO on "American Interests in Asia," there are some striking arguments in favor of the establishment of an American naval station in the Pacific. He shows that, had we possessed such a station during the war, we should have had a different report from that which now exists about the ravages of the *Alabama* upon our commercial vessels in those regions. Among other things showing the complicity of the English in the destruction of our commerce, he mentions that while at Singapore he visited the *Alabama*, and while the pirate was at that port, a small steam gunboat belonging to the Strait Settlement Government arrived; presently the *Alabama* left her anchorage, and started in the direction whence the gunboat had arrived; it was not long before news arrived that the pirate had sunk two American vessels, laden with rice, in the Strait of Malacca, bound from Rangoon to Hong Kong. There is no doubt that the Captain of the English gunboat informed SEMMES that the two "Yankee" ships were *en route*, and at a short distance. Captain MORENO says that the number of chronometers on board the *Alabama*, when he visited her, bore evidence to the many vessels she had sunk; and, on another point he remarks:

"Several American ship captains kept their vessels anchored in the port of Singapore on account of the *Alabama*, and could not find cargoes. They all agreed in the opinion that the Captain of the *Hooghly* advised Captain SEMMES that the two Yankee ships were *en route*, and at a short distance.

"The *Alabama* did not effect so much harm to the North American trade by the loss of those sunk, as by preventing hundreds of vessels from getting cargo, that happened then to be at Ceylon, Bombay, Calcutta, Akiab, Bassein, Rangoon, Moulmain, Singapore, Batavia, Bangkok, (Siam,) Saigon, Canton, Hong Kong, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghae. Many magnificent vessels under the American flag were thus without work, and many were obliged to be sold at ruinous prices because no employment could be found. Fear of the *Alabama* prevented all the merchants from chartering them, which was corroborated by the various local papers, some of which mentioned the departure of the *Alabama* from point A for B; others gave different versions; in fact, the *Alabama* was expected everywhere, and in those days possessed the virtue of ubiquity. The American Captains freely manifested their indignation and displeasure during that period, especially the freight being high and could not profit by it."

Invalids who frequent the Central Park daily, for the benefit of their health, complain that there is no carriage-way convenient to the Mineral Springs, and the result is that rheumatics and other infirm persons are compelled to walk a considerable distance. This could be remedied very easily, we think, and should be at once. We hear it rumored, by the way, that the proprietors of the Springs are soon going to add the novel feature of daily morning concerts to the other attractions of the place. This would be an excellent thing, and would, doubtless, be well supported by the public.

A report which we published a few days since, on the subject of "Rescuing Drowning Persons," showed that within the past nine months thirty men and women who had fallen into the river were saved from a watery grave by means of the apparatus employed by the Board of Health. This was at the rate of about one saved at every station. From a want of the necessary funds, the Board has been deterred from furnishing a sufficient number of these implements to meet the large demands of our City, but the intention is to supply the deficiency as soon as possible. They can be made for about $25 each, and perhaps for less. There are many exposed points by our water-sides that should be protected at once.

OBITUARY.

James W. Barker.

Mr. JAMES W. BARKER, a prominent merchant and politician of this City, died suddenly at Rahway, N. J., yesterday morning.

Mr. BARKER was born in White Plains, Westchester County, on Dec. 5, 1815, and consequently was in his fifty-fourth year at the time of his death. He early displayed great aptitude in business, and while yet young took a prominent position among the active merchants of the day. In or about the year 1860 he opened a dry-goods store in Pittsburg, and adopted such a peculiar system of advertising, and managed his enterprise so carefully, that he was enabled to do a business of at least $2,000,000 a year. Two years ago he was prostrated by sun-stroke and never recovered from the effects. As it became necessary for him to relax from his assiduity to business, he last accepted the Presidency of the Eclectic Life Insurance Company, and held the position at the time of his death. Of late he had become engaged in real estate speculations, which were remunerative, but preyed upon his strength.

But it was as a politician, perhaps, that he was better known than as a merchant. He entered politics early in life. At first he was untiring in his endeavors to promote the success of the Whig Party. He was active and enthusiastic in behalf of HARRISON and TYLER in 1840; and in 1844 he was even more zealous in his efforts for the election of HENRY CLAY.

After the defeat of General SCOTT, and the internal disorganization of the Whigs, he coöperated with other well-known citizens in organizing the "Order of the Star-Spangled Banner," a secret organization, for the purpose of preventing the political ascendency of foreign-born inhabitants of this country. He eventually became the head of the New-York Grand Council of the Order in 1853, at which time it had ramified through every part of the United States. Its members then belonged to all the political parties, and among them, in this State, were such men as FERNANDO WOOD, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, HENRY E. DAVIES, DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, JOSEPH R. SAVAGE, JAMES O. PUTNAM. Mr. BARKER was supreme in its councils, and the most significant measures of the Legislature of 1854 were inspired by him. The next Summer the American Party took form as a distinct political organization, and made DANIEL ULLMAN their candidate for Governor. The contest was quadrangular, and the American was the third in the lists. Mr. BARKER the same season was candidate for Mayor of New-York, but the canvassers returned FERNANDO WOOD as having been elected, although the correctness of this canvass was always disputed by Mr. BARKER and his friends. The next year the Americans carried the election in New-York, and other Northern States; and in February, 1856, placed Mr. FILLMORE in nomination for President. A portion of the party, however, seceded and nominated Colonel JOHN C. FREMONT. This division broke the strength of the American Party, and by degrees its members became merged in the other organizations. In 1860 Mr. BARKER united with the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN, and was always afterward an earnest and zealous Republican.

Mr. BARKER had sold his house in Lexington-avenue, and was living in Rahway for the Summer. On Friday he came home from his daily walk greatly fatigued, but no one anticipated any trouble therefrom. But yesterday morning, after rising, he was suddenly attacked with paralysis, and died in a few minutes.

William Tilden.

The death of WILLIAM TILDEN, who for forty years has been connected with the manufacturing and commercial interests of this City, occurred at his residence in this City yesterday morning. He was born at West Lebanon, N. H., but at a very early age was moved to Oneida County, in this State, where he was brought up. In after years he became a trusted friend of DE WITT CLINTON, and was associated with him in the work of completing the Erie Canal. One of his business enterprises was the establishment of the Pacific Bank; for many years he was the President of the institution. He had for a long time been largely interested in real estate, and had done much toward improving many parts of the island. But the crowning work of his life was the establishment of the "Tilden Female Institute," at West Lebanon, his birthplace. This is the largest institution of the kind in New-England. It is similar to the Vassar College in this State. It was arranged that in a few weeks he should formally hand over the property to a Board of Trustees, under a charter from the Legislature of New-Hampshire, like that of the Cooper Institute of this City. His death causes that duty to devolve upon his nephew and partner, WILLIAM J. BLODGETT.

The Annexation Movement in Nova Scotia.

From the Montreal Witness, June 24.

The more extreme number of the Repeal party have resolved on coming out openly in favor of annexing Nova Scotia to the United States. Leagues are to be formed, and a newspaper, it is said, is to be established, for the purpose of advocating and giving effect to this policy. We do not consider this movement on the part of the disaffected Nova Scotians worthy of notice on account of any effect we apprehend it may have in accomplishing the end contemplated. But we regard the agitation of this question as calculated to be productive of evil, in keeping up among the people a chronic state of excitement and dissatisfaction with their present institutions, thus distracting their attention and weakening their energies, thereby paralyzing the industry, and checking the commercial and manufacturing enterprises of the country; and in this light we look upon this annexation project as mischievous. There is a glaring inconsistency, too, in the reason ostensibly given for adopting this movement. The Nova Scotia malcontents could not by legitimate means obtain a separation from Canada, in order to resume their former Constitution, and, therefore, they will now seek by the same means to gain a separation from Canada in order to become annexed to the States.

WASHINGTON.

The Case of General Burbridge—Secretary Robeson—The Suit Against Ex-Secretary Stanton—Tennessee Politics.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 26.

It will be recollected that some months since General BURBRIDGE was arrested here under the Judiciary act of 1789, an indictment having been found against him in the United States District Court of Missouri, charging him with frauds in connection with the internal revenue, and that he was discharged by Judge WYLIE, who was holding the Criminal Court at the time, because the papers were defective. The papers were therefore returned to Missouri, and the defects having been remedied, the indictment was again sent him a day or two ago, and to-day Mr. N. WILSON, for the Government, moved for a writ to aid his removal to Missouri, which motion is resisted by Mr. DAVIDGE for General BURBRIDGE. The motion was made before Judge FISHER.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Secretary ROBESON was at the Navy Department this morning shortly after 9 o'clock, and received a large number of visitors during the day, among whom was Senator CATTELL, of New-Jersey. No changes have been made in the Department, and it is said that the new Secretary has announced his determination to retain the present force of employes.

THE SUIT AGAINST MR. STANTON.

SMITHSON, who seeks in the courts $10,000 damages from Ex-Secretary STANTON, for alleged unjustifiable imprisonment during the war, does not appear to be very successful in his suit. His counsel moved last week for oyer of certain papers, the object of which was to get the evidence for the defence. The motion was to-day overruled in the Circuit Court of this District by Judge WYLIE. SMITHSON's suit, like all the similar proceedings against Mr. STANTON, will result merely in loss of time and money to the plaintiff.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE UPON A YOUNG GIRL.

The particulars of an attempted outrage by a negro on one of three young school girls in the vicinity of the Howard University, in this city, were given in your columns this week. A large number of colored people have addressed a letter of sympathy to the family of the young lady, denouncing the scoundrel and calling upon all who may know of the whereabouts of the miscreant to give such information as will lead to his apprehension.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Supervisor NOAH, of Tennessee, telegraphed his resignation to Commissioner DELANO this afternoon. He resigns his position in order that he may give his active support to SENTER for Governor, and improve his own chances for FOWLER's position in the Senate. Mr. NOAH's record at the Internal Revenue Office is good, he having seized more than one hundred illicit distilleries in his district during the last twelve months. Politically he supported GRANT and COLFAX in opposition to the majority of his coreligionists.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMIRAL HOFF.

Admiral HOFF is directed by Admiral PORTER to resist the seizure of any American vessels not actually engaged in landing troops or munitions of war on the Cuban coast.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 26.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Shipments of fractional currency to the national banks for the week ending to-day, $423,900. There were no issues.

Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust for the national banks:

As security for circulation	$342,892,600
And for public deposits	26,144,250
Mutilated bank notes burned	176,250
Total amount burned to date	14,467,127
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	134,000
Total issued previously	14,343,948
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,736,445

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been officially advised from the War Department that it has official information to the effect that the United States steam dredge *Essay Out* has increased the depth of the channel at Pass-à-l'Outre, Mouth of the Mississippi River, from fifteen to eighteen feet, and that a steam vessel of seventeen and a half feet draught of water passed out over the bar on the 17th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed JOHN T. DELAPLAINE, of New-York, Secretary of the United States Legation at Vienna, and WM. M. WOOD, Surgeon of the United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, in place of P. F. HORWITZ, the appointment to date from July 1.

PERSONAL.

Colonel ROBERT M. DOUGLAS, of the President's staff, has returned to Washington, and is on duty at the Executive Mansion this morning.

All the naval and marine officers in this locality will make a ceremonious call on Secretary ROBESON on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, to congratulate him on his accession to office.

THE DOUGLASS CASE.

A meeting of printers of this city, employed in offices outside of the Government printing office, was held to-night, at which the action of the National Typographical Union in the Douglass case was indorsed, and an address to the officers of that body was prepared and signed by those present. It is understood that the object of this meeting was to condemn the management of the Government printing office, and to declare that printers retaining positions therein are "rats," on the ground that they have violated the laws of the organization.

REVENUE DECISION.

Deputy Commissioner J. W. DOUGLASS decides as follows: That stereotypers, printers, electrotypers, &c., are liable to a tax of $2 per thousand on their sales in excess of five thousand per annum; that the Excise act of July 20, 1868, as amended, requires that after Feb. 15, 1869, all fine cut chewing and smoking tobacco shall bear the tax-paid stamps, provided for by that act, before being sold or offered for sale; that the cars and locomotives made and used by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company are not liable to tax; that if cigar makers desire to keep their cigars unstamped any length of time after they are made they must be kept in the place of their manufacture, and in no way mixed with purchased goods, or offered for sale, or otherwise presented in show-cases, or upon shelves or counters of salesrooms; that retail dealers in tobacco, not manufacturers, may retail tobacco from wooden packages, packed and stamped according to law; but while one retail dealer may sell to another retail dealer to sell again ten or twenty pounds of tobacco from a properly-stamped wooden package, it is not wise for the second dealer to buy in that manner, for the reason that when he offers his tobacco for sale, not being in a properly-stamped package, it is liable to seizure, and the dealer himself to a fine and imprisonment; that on unstamped smoking tobacco, snuff and cigars manufactured after July 20, 1868, on which tax has been paid according to the requirements of law, a refund may be obtained equal in amount to the value of the stamps which may be required to be and actually are purchased and put upon them; that cotton raised in 1867 and sold in June, 1869, on which a tax has not been paid, is liable to a tax of 2½ cents per pound. The act of Feb. 3, 1868, relates only to cotton imported into or grown in the United States after the year 1867, and not to cotton grown in the United States prior to 1868; that cigars must be packed in boxes not before used for that purpose, but that new boxes may be manufactured from the materials of the old boxes by breaking them up and planing off all traces of former use; that parties who simply quarry slate are not regarded as manufacturers, and consequently are not liable to tax as manufacturers on their sales, under section four, act of March 31, 1868; that five-pound packages or bales of smoking tobacco manufactured prior to July 20, 1868, may be stamped according to the requirements of the Revenue law, without being repacked.

DISCHARGE OF CLERKS.

Several clerks were removed this morning from the Loan Branch of the Treasury Department. Among the clerks removed was J. C. WALKER, formerly Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner DELANO to-day appointed ROBERT L. BROWN Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, and his commission was sent to the President to-day to be signed.

The extreme temperance men in New-Hampshire are very active just now, and their leader is Colonel HENRY D. PIERCE, of Hillsborough, a brother of Ex-President PIERCE. They want a State Police, and threaten a new political organization.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

A WOMAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

What the Exercises of Commencement Week Proved—The Efforts of the Graduating Class—Their Appearance—Miss Bachelor's Essay on "Individuality"—Peculiarities of the Institution.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, June 24, 1869.

The philanthropist and humanitarian of to-day sigh almost hopelessly over the degenerate and the growing tendency to superficiality, to outside show without intrinsic merit. Even among Americans we frequently hear the word "Americanism" used to express contempt; with many it is purely an affectation, with others it is the result of honest conviction. From either it is a proof that there is something wrong in our institutions. All who recognize and regret this will be glad and proud to know that our land and nation can confidently boast of one institution at least that is free from even the shadow of such a charge, and that one a college for women. So true is this that a visitor, during an occasion like that which has just passed, feels the contrast between the demeanor that grows out of a high-toned indifference to temporary impressions and that of the todyism, the approbation-seeking of many institutions whose Commencement occasions have been so suggestively called "exhibitions." Indeed so differently does Vassar College impress a stranger, from other schools exclusively for young ladies, that it is difficult to transcribe to the mind of another an adequate idea of the impressions received.

Feeling thus, one cannot help but regret that, instead of the fifties who were allowed to be present, many more had not received that noblest and purest inspiration which must accompany the beholding of such a testimony of the possibilities of womanhood. But to admit the public to such an extent would be as much at variance with the spirit of the College, as for a private family of the most elegant exclusiveness to open its parlors to a curious public. In truth the College is *de facto* a private family on a large scale, with all the attractions of a private home, with its cheerful dining-room, its library, its art-gallery, its chapel, its rooms for the sick and convalescent, added to all of which are its attractive grounds for work or for play. Here young ladies are safely consigned by the most fastidious parents, and while they are protected from the more vulgar contact with the outer world, they are yet by no means shut out from an intelligent familiarity with its proceedings, and this especially in respect to the vital questions of the day. In their essays and poems they manifested an unassuming yet certainly very enviable degree of conversance with all the advance steps of progress, whether literary, educational, scientific or political, both at home and abroad. Yet they know quite as much of what has been said and written in the past, and here we may note one of the grand results of their education, which is that they have not been taught parrot-like the facts of history and literature so much as those deductions which alone make history valuable and their application to the solution of the problems of to-day.

The occasion has occupied four days of Commencement week, beginning on Sunday, June 21, with the Baccalaureate sermon, followed on Monday by an examination of the students of the riding school, which is certainly a great attraction to young ladies, so universally fond of this exercise, so fortunately beneficial. A similar feature is that of boating, to which, adding the gymnasium, flower garden cultivated by students, and extensive playground, one sees at a glance how thorough and attractive are the provisions for that physical culture women so much need.

Monday closed with a musical *soirée*, given in the chapel, the decorations of which showed practical fingers as well as scholarly minds. The intervals between the columns were hung with beautiful living flower baskets, while on either side of the stage a slender pedestal supported a high stand loaded with flowers; suspended over the stage, in letters of evergreen, was the motto, "*Licht, Mehr Licht.*" The programme gave selections from the highest classical composers, and was carried out with a degree of genuineness as refreshing as it is rare. No effort at display of personal proficiency, nor any other motive, appeared than simply to give the best rendering of the compositions. MENDELSSOHN, BEETHOVEN, HAYDN, SCHUMANN and LISZT were interpreted with all the diversity of the style of each.

Tuesday opened with an examination which could neither add to nor detract from the gratification of the previous performance. This was followed by calisthenics, taught in a spacious hall in the riding school. The scene was a grand one. Nearly 400 young ladies in uniform dresses, of ample freedom yet modest length, executed the most complicated movements and manoeuvres with military precision, and, what is of really more value in calisthenics, such vigorous athletic motions as proved that they meant what they were doing.

Then came Class Day exercises in the chapel. The Greek salutatory flowed in grand intonations from the lips of the fair girl who hath so wisely chosen the better part of the "Grecian," while so many forlorn sisters are satisfied to "bend" to their distorted ideal of it. The historian followed, her allotted work being to record the annals of the class. This she did in a serio-comic vein, the choice of which proved her felicity in being able to present common-place facts in a manner irresistibly charming, being the consummation of that higher order of wit by which no one is wounded or sacrificed. Next an original poem, "Beyond the Battlements," was recited, which certainly deserves publication. Then "The Prophecy," and here, again, keen wit held divided sway with loving kindness. Of course all the class were to be happy and honored, most were to be married and a few were to be useful. If a criticism were offered, it would suggest that the "Prophetess" had not in mind enough of the uses of life which, as succeeding essayists proved, are, after all, the chief aim of education. Then the senior and junior classes addressed and responded to each other, closing the day with a class song composed by one of the graduates, and the pleasing ceremony of planting the class tree.

But the grand climax of the day, and in fact the crowning event of the Commencement was reserved for Tuesday evening, when Miss BLATCHELOR, one of the Alumnæ, gave before the Philalethean Society an address, the subject of which was "Individuality." With the most consummate skill she wove together facts from ancient and modern history to prove how essential to the life of a free nation is the recognition and respect of individuality. With swift, unerring shafts of wit—not ridicule—she showed the utter fallacy of denying woman this inherent right by divesting her of the light of reason, and seeking in turn to invest her by fulsome flattery with a peculiar gift of intuition, which she then proved to mean nothing more than brute instinct. She closed with a most touching relation of how MILTON, after his blindness, taught his daughter to read to him from the classics, by pronouncing the words with no knowledge of their meaning. With the strokes of a master she painted them—on one hand the grand old poet, blind only to the material world, with his soul free to soar in the broad realms of meditation, awakened by the inspiring words of OVID, HOMER or TELEMACHUS as they fell from the lips of his daughter, to whom, on the other hand, with an intellect descended directly from his, the words she uttered were mere jargon. Whose blindness was the more pitiful, that of the father or the daughter? She closed with such an appeal to her sisters in the Philalethean as it seemed had never before fallen from the lips of a woman. Her impassioned eloquence, coupled as it is with sound, unanswerable argument, tempered with a true spirit of reverence to God and kindliness to men, certainly surpasses the style of any woman yet before the public as an orator. Her *Alma Mater* is justly proud of her, and if she but follows the line of duty she urged upon her sisters, she will bestow on the world her great gift of eloquence.

Wednesday closed the programme which opened with the *Oratio Salutatoria*, showing that Latin as well as Greek is no stumbling-block to these avowed rivals of Harvard and Yale students. Then "Music among the Arts," by a young lady whose mastery of the art of music showed her fitly chosen for the essay. Another very good one, on "Sovereignty of Truth," was followed by four young ladies, who gave a brilliant performance of BEETHOVEN'S "Pastoral Symphony." Next the German essay, "*Licht, Mehr Licht,*" was highly applauded, for it seemed as though the German were indeed the *mutter sprache* of the fair-haired, Saxon-faced essayist.

The "Mission of Conflict" was then shown, by an able essay, to be the preservation of life and the conservation of all power and truth. The "Problem of the Schools" was very ably handled, claiming that the coming woman shall follow with genial influences of literary culture the sterner labors of the coming man. "Our National Triangle" was the statement and solution of a problem of which many of our proud statesmen might well sit at the feet of this slender girl and learn. It was as astonishing as refreshing to hear her and many others of her class, with no assumption of political pedantry, with no crudeness of idea or expression, take up such questions as free trade and equal rights, and sift them to the bottom, showing a calm, practical comprehension of social and political economy.

Another excellent original poem was recited on "Communing with the Ideal." Then an essay on "The Soul's Independence," by the witty historian of the previous day. She proved her reason as acute as her wit. "Les Nebuleuses" was an essay delivered by a brunette, who was quite as much at home with the French as the blonde had been with the German. The valedictory completed the day, and was delivered by the President of the Philalethean, her topic being "Culture a Means, not an End." She urged that mere intellectual adornment be not accepted as a *desideratum* of an educational system, but rather that symmetry of character which must grow out of the grand possibilities of a recognized individuality. She closed with an eloquent appeal to her class to ever honor their *Alma Mater*.

The candidates for the Baccalaureate degree—thirty-four in number—then received their diplomas from the hand of the President. These thirty-four women, beautiful in every bearing, showing by even a gesture the evidences of a most refined culture, and the absence of all vanity and pedantic conceit, presented a scene never to be forgotten. These, together with the Alumnæ of past and future years, must go forth into the world a power like that of a young giant armed; for, when we have a higher type of womanhood, we may confidently hope for higher types of humanity—for woman is the mother and first teacher of the race. What, then, can do more to place society and our Government on broader, sounder foundations, than such a work as that of Vassar College?

The institution has now become so well known to the public that a detailed description of its buildings and internal arrangements would seem superfluous. Still a few general observations suggest themselves as fitting. An important one is the abundant access of light and air to all the rooms, making their fresh, sunny atmosphere contrast strongly with the memories most of us hold of our own school-days. All the surroundings and appointments savor of that elegance which asserts itself so beneficially when coupled with simplicity. The chapel is well cushioned and carpeted. A massive silver salver was used to carry in the diplomas. The dining-room with its snowy linen and bright silver, could not prove forbidding to the daughter of affluence, nor yet unfit for her simple home the poor man's child. The park is too spacious to grow tiresome, even to a four-years' student—having a sweep of sixty or seventy acres where she is free to spend all of her time not occupied by regular exercises. A student related to me how she took her books out under the trees, or sought specimens for her herbarium—every botanist being required to gather and analyze one hundred specimens. This suggests how practical the teachings all are; thoughout the entire curriculum the result sought for is evidently not so much the learning of rules as their application. In the chemical laboratory the student performs with her own hands those demonstrations of chemical science that are almost worthless when only observed in the hands of the teacher, as is the case in our City College—though the Professor there begs for a laboratory where he can give his boys the practical knowledge, without which his teachings must be in part a failure.

In Vassar the students "acquire a manual dexterity," which initiates them into the mysteries of such industrial arts as photography, silver-plating and analytical chemistry. The first class in trigonometry made such accurate surveys of the grounds as that maps are prepared from them. Book-keeping is taught, throwing open a means of livelihood to those who wish it, and it is to be hoped that all who have been privileged to enjoy such training will be unwilling to accept for their places niches of uselessness, but will rather find what one of their essayists declared, that "it is a joy to exercise our powers." That they are already executive, showed itself in the perfection of all the arrangements, conducted entirely by students, acting as ushers and general supervisors, showing their well-trained strength by passing chairs over the heads of the audience with a single hand. I saw one young lady stand for at least a minute with a chair at arm's length, waiting for a sister usher to take it. What a glorious rebuke to the helplessness of fashionable young-ladyism!

The whole scope of the plan, the impressive entrance, the palatial main edifice, the additional separate buildings for a calisthenium and an astronomical observatory, together with all their appurtenances, strike one with an impression of as much royalty as could co-exist with the democratic idea of equal education.

The gifts from MATTHEW VASSAR have been princely, amounting to half a million of dollars during his lifetime, while by his will he bequeathed among many other liberal provisions, the following special ones: $50,000 to constitute a lecture fund," and the same amount to each of two other funds, one the "library, art and cabinet," the other "auxiliary," to aid students of "superior mind and high scholarship," thus making the appropriation "an honor, not a charity."

This is well, but the regular expenses of a student could easily be saved from the extravagant dress and other lavish expenditures of many young ladies whose mission in life at present seems to be to add to instead of lightening their parents' burdens. For here in New-York the once precious name of daughterhood seems to have fallen to mean only an increase of expenses which must be met, though the heavens fall, or the gray-haired father go down to his grave in dishonor or bankruptcy. What America most needs from Vassar College is a new atmosphere for women. That can only be created by sending its students forth imbued with just such ideas as that of the valedictorian that, "Culture is a means, not an end." Let these young women know and feel that the eyes of their elder countrywomen are upon them. Laughing, loving, anxious eyes, whose possessors would almost give them to-day for such privileges as have fallen to the lot of this happy and fortunate three hundred and sixty-two, who have spent under such glorious auspices that transition period of life when the grand probabilities of the girl may either rise so high or sink so low, as they merge into the fixed possibilities of the woman. C. I. L.

The Death of Hon. J. W. P. Huntington, of Oregon.

Correspondence of the Sacramento Union.

SALEM, Oregon, Monday, June 7.

At an early day (1849) there came to Oregon a young man named J. W. P. HUNTINGTON, born and brought up in Norwich, Conn., and belonging to a branch of the well-known Connecticut family of that name. He drifted south to the Umpqua, where he located a land claim, taught school, married a daughter of CHARLES APPLEGATE, practiced surveying, and was also a stock raiser. When the political struggle of 1859 came, and free soil sentiment in Oregon was first successfully developed, HUNTINGTON, then a young man of 28, was returned to the Legislature from his county. He had been raised a Whig, was by intuition a Republican, and entered with earnest effort into the legislative conflict, which resulted in the election of NESMITH and Colonel E. D. BAKER to represent Oregon in the Senate of the United States. Possessing a fine mental organization, a retentive memory, favored by excellent early advantages and extensive reading and observation, with rich material for constant use, he was fitted to mingle with men, possess personal influence and be a leader among them. He had investigated the fields of natural and moral philosophy, and was peculiarly a lover of nature. His home was surrounded with rare plants and beautiful flowers, and his shelves bore many rare and interesting volumes. Colonel BAKER considered him a man of very bright intellect, and NESMITH became one of the warmest of his personal friends. While not an orator or public speaker, he had considerable reputation as a writer for the Press, having at times an interest in several newspapers. He possessed magnetic qualities, was sought for as a social companion, and being full of strange, quaint humor and abounding in anecdote, he was the soul of many a convivial occasion. Six years ago he was unexpectedly appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, in which position he showed for a time great capacity for business. I doubt if the position has ever been better filled than during the early years of his administration. He was reappointed by JOHNSON, and only relieved a few weeks since by his successor, MEACHAM. Last Thursday the news flashed over the State that HUNTINGTON was dead. His decease was sudden, for only the day before he had been engaged in winding up his official affairs. He had lately buried a little boy to whom he was most tenderly attached, and for whose loss he felt the most poignant grief. Now they lie side by side in the same eternal rest. The funeral of HUNTINGTON was very numerously attended, and was one of the most remarkable occasions ever known in this community. The somber shadow of death shrouded a life gone out in its prime, and the kindly mantle of charity vailed the memory of a wild and wayward career, for this was another of those sad cases of wreck upon the shore of Time—another unfortunate victim of intemperance. The funeral rites were said under the shade of his favorite trees, surrounded by the waving flowers his own hand had planted, while wreaths of their fairest blossoms lay above him. He will be for long remembered as one generous of heart who greatly loved his friends.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Duke d'Aumale—No Prospects for the French Throne—What Napoleon has Done—The Situation in England—The Question of Female Suffrage—Accession to the Church of Rome—Conservative Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Surrey, Saturday, June 12, 1869.

Very often in my walks and drives it happens that I meet a gentleman of whom everybody would say, at the first glance, "He is a Frenchman." People as they pass salute him respectfully, and very often he is with friends who behave toward him as an acknowledged superior in station. The younger men especially seem to be animated by a kind of chivalrous devotion to him. Round about the village where he has a fine large house, close to the banks of the Thames, (which at Richmond here are sufficiently beautiful, although they will not bear comparison with those of the Hudson,) the inhabitants entertain an affection for their quiet foreign neighbor. The other day we heard the result of the French elections. The people seemed to find something in them which caused them to sympathize with the sad-looking gentleman and his family, for their conversation was hushed as he approached, and when he walked to the railway station to go to London there was a faint cheer raised upon the platform. Perhaps you will guess who this exile is. He is the son of a King—of that helpless King, LOUIS PHILIPPE, and although he is not the head of the family of Orleans, he is here the most popular Prince in it—the Duke D'AUMALE.

We were all of us asking, a week or two ago, what prospect there was of this Prince and his nephew and family returning to France? We know now the answer. There is no chance for them whatever. France does not sigh for a return of the Orleanists. If it wants anything in particular it is its old and terrible plaything, a republic. In vain the Comte DE PARIS writes clever books and articles in the hope of convincing France that he is a man gifted with the requisite genius to rule over them. By the side of that man of commanding genius who at present fills the throne of France, he dwarfs into insignificance. The Comte DE PARIS writes an average sort of treatise on trades' unions, but when NAPOLEON addresses the workmen of France it is in trumpet tones, and their blood is stirred by his words. But for him, too, a dark portent has appeared in the sky. The elections scatter the last hope of the Orleanists, but they bring no comfort to the solitary man who manages to keep off hosts of fierce and relentless enemies—no one knows exactly how. The irresistible appliances which he has brought to bear to secure a favorable result from the elections have only succeeded in gaining a majority. His foes are gaining ground upon him; unless he can turn them his days in France are numbered. The workmen's quarter of Paris once more resounds with the Marseillaise, and an attempt is made to build barricades. But that game is nearly over. Formerly the streets of Paris were paved with big stones, and it was easy to rip them up and construct formidable barriers out of them. Now, asphalte and macadam have been substituted. The barricadists, consequently, do not find material ready to their hands. NAPOLEON III. is a man who overlooks nothing. The city is in an uproar, and shops are closed—everybody is expecting trouble. What happens? NAPOLEON and his wife go out driving through all the disorderly parts of the city, in an open carriage, and without an escort. He shows once more his contempt of danger. "The carriage was stopped several times by the crowd, amid shouts of '*Vive l'Empereur*,' '*Vive l'Impératrice!*' We desire order and tranquillity." So say the accounts this morning—but then the appearance of the Emperor and Empress in an open carriage may not always calm down an excited populace athirst for liberty—or what they take to be liberty. What is the Emperor to do?

"Recover the frontier of the Rhine," says one of his advisers. But the Emperor would undoubtedly rather not go to war. He has done much for France, whatever the present generation of Frenchmen may think about it. He has added immensely to her wealth, and when did she occupy a prouder position in the world than at this moment? While peace lasts commerce flourishes, and the people grow richer. Is the Emperor obliged to embark upon costly and hazardous war merely to divert the attention of the turbulent spirits of France? Is this the beginning of a revolution which we see, or merely a few street rows such as are plentiful enough in England during an election, and excite no remark? Careful inquiry leads to the latter assumption. The people at large do not appear to be discontented. Reforms are asked for, but they could be conceded without any great sacrifice on the part of the Emperor. Mobs in Paris cannot have it all their own way in these days. Their favorite haunts have been broken up—large barracks are built on the sites which formerly sheltered rioters. The army is with the Emperor—that much is evident. But the sensitive pulse of the English Stock Exchange shows signs of the fever which has broken out in Paris. All foreign securities declined yesterday, and people are cautious how they part with their money.

Meanwhile, here is our own revolution getting ready for us. The Press is doing its best to stir up a fight of some kind, but the whole affair will, I dare say, have blown over before you receive this letter. If not, there will be a very great commotion indeed going on. What will *not* have passed over is the tremendous lesson which the House of Lords has again received. It has been threatened by every Liberal paper in the kingdom, and if it seriously attempted to set these threats at defiance its present inconvenient position would be soon rendered insupportable. "An hereditary Chamber," says the *Daily News* this morning, "which fails promptly and easily to adapt itself to the system of which it forms a part, stands convicted of lacking the political discernment which is the condition of its existence." The *Spectator* darkly hints that a large creation of Radical Peers, so as to completely swamp the Conservative majority in the Upper House, would be a measure exactly suited to the present crisis. We may, at any rate, look for some good speeches from the leaders of the House on Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill. At present free speech is to be granted to the Lords. But if they abused this privilege very much it is quite possible that it would be withdrawn from them. When the *Spectator* talks of a wholesale creation of Peerages, does it ever stop to think what sort of men would be likely to accept the honor, all circumstances considered? Who would wish to go into the House of Lords merely to be an object of compassion to his friends? A Peerage has, of course, a social as well as a legislative value, but the notoriety which would attend the creation of Radical Peers for a specific purpose would soon lessen the distinction. It would make the Peerage "cheap," and perhaps the proposition to do away with the House of Lords altogether is not only the most thoroughgoing, but would be the most acceptable to the members themselves. For all this, however, the Radical leaders will have to wait a little time.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The demand for the admission of women to the suffrage certainly grows in volume, and the question has by common consent advanced beyond the stage at which ridicule was thought to be the best and only reply to it. It does not do to make it the subject of any more "funny" articles. Women in this country have very wisely left their cause to the fair and impartial judgment of public opinion, and to the male champions whom they have enlisted on their side. Mr. JOHN STUART MILL never tires of advocating the political enfranchisement of women, but, perhaps, some of your readers may remember that when he brought forward a resolution in the House of Commons, embodying his principles he could scarcely get a handful of members to vote for it. Since that time, however, the prejudices which stood in the ladies' way have considerably softened down. Why should not women vote, after all? One hears this question asked now, instead of the sneer which once disposed of the whole matter. Mr. MILL'S recent work on the "Subjection of Women" goes much further than most people would consent to, but on essential points he is really arguing without adversaries. When women show that they are thoroughly in earnest in desiring to vote, they will not be refused the franchise. Nothing is refused to any large class in these days.

ACCESSION TO ROME.

There is a rumor that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and his wife (the Earl and Countess SPENCER) have both joined the Church of Rome. It is needless to say that this produces a "scare" among all the Protestants. But I have not heard any confirmation of the report.

CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENTS.

The *Morning Herald* (the decrepit Tory journal) calls upon the Conservatives to "agitate" all over the country, and to hold meetings in opposition to the Reform League, which is about to revive itself. "We have never before made such an appeal," says grandmamma *Herald*, "but we make it now; and we make it with the most passionate yet deliberate urgency." After this we must prepare for fearful deeds. Don't invest in Consols—especially while there are 5-20s, paying nearly twice as much interest, to be had. This reminds me that an eminent mercantile man in the city, largely connected with the American trade, was talking to me yesterday about the 5-20s. "Why," he said, "should the American Government go on paying six per cent. interest when they could get as much money as they wanted for four per cent.? Let them put a loan upon our market, strictly guaranteed, beyond all fear of the repudiators and dishonest politicians, and it would be taken up in a few hours. They could get almost as many millions as they want here. They might redeem their bonds bearing a heavy rate of interest, and greatly lighten taxation in the United States." I said I would mention the matter to you—and there I leave it. L.

THE DRAMA.

Town and Country Notes.

The receipts of the different places of amusement in this City for the month of May, according to the returns on the books of the revenue collectors, were as follows: Booth's Theatre, $38,917; Wallack's Theatre, $31,657; Olympic Theatre, $28,818; Niblo's Theatre, $29,036; Wood's Museum, $14,290; Waverley Theatre, $12,064; Theatre Comique, $12,884; Fifth-avenue Theatre, $12,309; Grand Opera House, $10,066; Bowery Theatre, $8,705; French Theatre, (six nights,) $6,570; San Francisco Minstrels, $6,409.

During the past ten days a number of native and foreign *artistes* have departed for Europe. During the week Signor Blitz, Mrs. Lander, Mr. Nelse Seymour, (under engagement in London,) Mr. S. S. Purdy, Messrs. Wambold, Bernard and Backus, Miss Kate Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Smith and Miss Emily Thorne took their leave. By the *Lafayette* yesterday sailed Signor ALBITES and Mme. GAZZANIGA, Mme. CAMILLE URSO, (who goes to seek medical advice for an injury to a wrist,) Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, Miles. IRMA, DESCLAUZAS, DUCLOS, M. COLONNE, M. AUJAC, and a horde of opera bouffe *artistes*.

The Rochester *Union* says that Mrs. BOOTH (Miss MCVICKER) is not the daughter of Mr. MCVICKER, of Chicago. The maiden name of Mrs. MCVICKER was MYERS, and she is the daughter of a Methodist clergyman. She married Mr. WILLIAM RUNYON, who now resides in Iowa, and by him she became the mother of two children, of whom MARY is one. When the children were quite young their parents separated. Mrs. RUNYON sued for a divorce and obtained it without opposition. She subsequently married Mr. MCVICKER, and her children abandoned the name of RUNYON and took that of their step-father.

Signor GIUSEPPE OPERTI, known in Europe as pianist to King VICTOR EMMANUEL and as musical director of the Eleventh Hussars, Prince Albert's Own, has departed for Long Branch, where he assumes the management of the musical entertainments at that watering-place. Signor OPERTI, whose real eminence hardly had opportunity to assert itself when he conducted the orchestra of the Tammany, goes in the Fall to Niblo's.

Mr. ROBERT EDGAR, late of Drury Lane Theatre, London, now in this country, contradicts the report of his death.

Mr. JENNINGS, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. JAMES LEWIS and Mr. J. H. CLARKE, have been engaged by Mr. DALY for the Fifth-avenue Theatre next season.

Miss ELIZA NEWTON, who has long been suffering from severe illness, is now recovering, and will soon depart for England.

Mr. THEODORE HAMILTON has been engaged to act at Booth's Theatre. He commences with Miss BATEMAN in September.

The final Plymouth Organ Concert of the season occurred Saturday. On Sunday last, Mr. BEECHER, referring to the series, said: That the reunions had been eminently successful, and that the manifestations of judgment and taste on the part of the audiences gathered on Saturday afternoons, gave evidence of the high tone which prevailed in the City of Brooklyn. He added, that the very selections which had now been placed on the programmes, week after week, for the purpose of attracting, had been allowed to pass unnoticed, while the selections from the first masters were taken up and applauded, showing unmistakably that the tendency of the public taste was such as to be gratifying to all concerned. He said that probably the trustees of the Church would resume the concerts next Fall.

Miss SUSAN GALTON has been among the Quakers, and has captivated them. A friend writes of her to the *Post* newspaper: "Young, very beautiful, with overflowing grace, dignified, a serene self-control, modest in her whole deportment, gifted with a clear, rich and melodious voice, that we think has no superior," he says "this little English girl combines just the qualities to make the drama popular with that great multitude of our people who, though seeking healthy excitement, shrink intuitively from most of our theatrical representations. What is needed to make her representations complete, finished, is, that some one of our most talented authors should prepare a play for her suited to her great gifts. It should be some one familiar with the part, not ignoring the good to be culled from the present, but particularly one in full sympathy with the progressive and humanitarian elements of to-day, so as to be able to anticipate the wants of the future. In listening to Miss GALTON, watching her graceful motions and her arch and pretty ways, we have said to ourselves, "What an age will that be when in every-day life such scenes shall be common." From time to time there comes to a people some richly-endowed being who seems as a special encouragement to those who have faith in the prediction that the Earth shall some day be as we picture Heaven. What a responsibility must those have to whom God has imparted such rare gifts!" Obscure but hearty!

The receipts of some of the Boston Theatres during May were: Selwyn's Theatre, $12,215; Boston Museum, $9,504; Howard Athenæum, $13,103; Opera House, $6,148. In April, the receipts of the Boston Theatre were $21,362.

Miss ADA HARLAND, Miss BESSIE SUDLOW and a host of blondes have been acting in "The Forty Thieves" in Providence, R. I.

Miss EMMA STEWART, a young tragedienne, who made her *début* last Fall, and who has since acted throughout the country with marked success, played with Mr. JAMES F. CATHCART in New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield last week. The two *artistes* were well supported by Mr. William Davidge, Mr. James Carden, Mr. George Becks, Mr. John Moore, Mrs. E. Skerrett, Miss Fanny Pearson, Miss Clessold, and Mrs. Watson.

In Chicago, at the close of May, the Opera House returned as gross receipts, for the month, $11,895 50; McVicker's Theatre, $10,915 50; Wood's Museum, $7,550, and Aiken's Dearborn Theatre, $7,364.

Signor BRIGNOLI and company sing at the St. Paul, Minn., Opera House, June 28, 29, and July 3.

Foreign Stage News.

THE FRENCH AND THE ENGLISH DRAMA.

The recent performances of a French troupe at the St. James' Theatre, London, have called forth much Press discussion on the subject of the French and the English drama. The London *Daily News* thus refers to the subject: "London playgoers to whom the French of Paris is a familiar tongue," it says, "have had much enjoyment during the past six weeks. At the St. James' Theatre some of the best of modern French plays have been produced for their benefit. The opportunity has not been neglected. Large audiences have nightly frequented that theatre, have applauded the performances, and accorded a warm welcome to the actors and actresses. Nor has this enthusiasm been unmerited. Compared with an average English company, the French one has been "as sunlight unto moonlight, and as water unto wine." Tried by the standard which rules at Paris, the company would be commended less unreservedly. In nothing are the French more exacting than in their theatrical performances. Every frequenter of a theatre in France plumes himself upon his critical acumen. Dramatic critics cannot there galvanize a theatrical corpse into a spasmodic life. If they praise that which is obnoxious to the public taste, the inevitable end is not materially delayed. The bad piece is either played to empty seats, or it is withdrawn. The anomaly of a performance which everybody condemns in private yet tolerates on the stage, is an anomaly to be witnessed ten times in London for once that it can be beheld in Paris. As a consequence of this the stage in France is now what in other days the stage was in England, a mirror of the foibles, fashions, and tastes of the day, a place where contemporary history is reflected with fidelity. Here we have changed all that. The chances are that when we go to an English theatre to see a new piece, we are treated to something which is frequently unnatural if original, and generally tiresome if borrowed.

Under the ambiguous and sounding titles of "adaptors," our playwrights cloak their poverty of invention. Some of them assume the mask of the highwayman, and appropriate whatever suits their purpose without a word of acknowledgment or a pretence of apology. Ill-gotten gains seldom prosper, either on the stage or elsewhere. The astute critic soon detects the theft, and the owner of the stolen ideas being found out, is put to the blush. Yet the shame of theatrical larceny is often short-lived. The visitor to London, whose greatest puzzle is how to spend his evenings, will patronize the play which even the Londoner eschews. Not a few of the metropolitan playgoers can be easily persuaded into pardoning the offence, and may be led without great difficulty to regard the borrowed plumes as quite equal to the original feathers. If the adaptation or the appropriation be seasoned with skill, and peppered hot enough, it will probably please the vitiated palate. A little theatrical "sensation" goes a long way in these days and in this country.

The second of the plays performed by the French company at the St. James' supplied a proof of this. It was "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre." Not long ago an English version of it was performed here, and proved a great success. This was styled "A Hero of Romance." Like all the dramatic works of M. OCTAVE FEUILLET, this comedy is well constructed, well written, and in every respect noteworthy as an example of finished literary workmanship. It contains nothing which might have rendered it unsuited for an English audience, if translated literally. But the translator was not satisfied with turning into neat phrases the sparkling dialogue of the French dramatist. He rearranged the parts, and gave prominence to "sensational" passages which in the original were properly kept in the background. For example: the hero is a young man, whose poverty is partly due to the treachery of a family servant who had deceived his father and gained possession of his estate. At a critical moment this man dies. Remorse for his misdeeds embitters his last hour and precipitates his death. On the French stage the dying scene is brief and telling. No attempts are made to harrow the feelings of the audience. In the English version, on the contrary, this scene is protracted and elaborate. The stage is converted for the occasion into a chamber of horrors. Other parts of the same piece might be cited in support of the conclusion that the art of the English dramatist has degenerated into artifice, that the playwright has deliberately given precedence to the scene painter, that the comedian has sunk to the level of the buffoon. We merely state facts, and we do not cast special blame upon the writers for our stage, upon our theatrical managers, or upon our players. The writer supplies a demand; the manager takes the course which insures him a return; the actors labor to win the applause of the spectators. If the playwright thought more of high art than of the requirements of the day, he might produce finished comedies at the risk of starving in a garret. The manager who set his face against silly burlesques, and put on the stage nothing but pieces which would stand the test of exacting and impartial critics, would probably achieve an unenviable notoriety in the list of bankrupts. As for actors and actresses, they are absolutely helpless. The best among them must drift with the tide, vainly protesting against what they cannot alter. Another GARRICK or SIDDONS might appear, and by the sheer force of genius turn the current of public approval into a new channel. It argues a very strong conviction that nothing is impossible, to look for the speedy advent of players who will elevate the tone of the English stage and revolutionize the taste of the public.

The French stage is by no means free from serious defects. The rage for burlesque, for sensational effects, for show pieces in which the nudity of the performers is the chief attraction, and the boldness of the language the most striking defect, prevails in France as in England with a force nearly as great, and with consequences quite as lamentable. Moreover, the liking of the French for plays of which the plots overflow with allusions and incidents of a kind which, if tolerable under any circumstances, cannot be admitted to be permissible in the presence of men and women who respect the decencies of civilized life, is a fact which it is impossible alike to disregard and excuse. Nevertheless, noxious weeds do not always hinder the flowers from springing up and affording extreme delight by the contrast as well as by their beauty. Good plays have a home in Paris to which the lover of the drama can repair. In this country there is no theatre to be compared with the Français. It really does for the drama what the French Institute is supposed to do for the cultivation of science and literature. The masterpieces of CORNEILLE and MOLIERE and RACINE are there represented at intervals by the most consummate of French actors. The modern pieces put on the stage at the Français are brought into direct rivalry with the works of the old masters. As a rule, protection to literature in any shape leads to the encouragement of mediocrity. Yet, if the drama in France be now superior to that of any other country, it is because the worship of the classical writers has been specially encouraged, and that exceptional opportunities are given for the public to become acquainted with the choice language and the dignified heroes and heroines of CORNEILLE and RACINE, with the pointed and polished phraseology in which the wit and humor of MOLIERE are chrystallized.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy.

The guardians of this old school of science are striving to enlarge its usefulness, by securing for it a permanent fund, which will place it beyond exclusive dependence on the tuition fees. The trustees and faculty are now canvassing the City of Troy, with the view of raising a preliminary sum of $50,000, and when this has been accomplished they will ask aid from the friends of the institution in other cities. Comprehensive plans and estimates for the enlargement of buildings, for the development of existing courses of civil engineering, mining, engineering and natural science, and for the establishment of new courses long contemplated, (mechanical engineering, for instance,) have been submitted to the trustees by the faculty, and will probably be carried out as soon as a proper endowment has been secured.

Sailing of the Dauntless.

Yesterday afternoon, according to announcement, the yacht *Dauntless* weighed anchor in our harbor and spread her sails eastward on her continental cruise. Contrary to general expectation, especially of those who saw her lying the day before in the screw dock, by the activity of her officers and crew, she was put into sailing trim in time to start yesterday. Everything being ready she was moored off the Club-house, on Staten Island, where the officers and passengers went on board of her, with several ladies and gentlemen, friends of the cruisers. A little after 3 o'clock the steamer *Josephine* took the *Dauntless* in tow, and with colors flying, she left her moorings. In the Narrows, opposite Fort Wadsworth, she fired a salute, and in a short time dropped from the tug, set her sails and headed for Havre.

The *Dauntless* measures something over 126 tons by the new standard, and is provisioned for a fifty-days' voyage. This is the second time Commodore BENNETT ventures across the ocean in a pleasure yacht, and doubtless will create a sensation in the ports he visits.

Personal.

Senator John D. Stockton and Ex-Governor R. M. Price, of New-Jersey, are at the St. James Hotel. Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany; Hon. John Duff, of Boston, General M. D. Boomer, of Chicago; General O. E. Babcock, of the United States Army; General Brent, of Baltimore; Colonel Wright, of Leavenworth, and C. Mendleson, of Berlin, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Colonel M. C. Wilcox, of Knoxville; Hon. M. E. Spalding, of Washington, and Hon. R. L. Smith, of Connecticut, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and General S. M. Tate, of North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

At 11 o'clock last night JAMES O'CONNOR, of No. 326 East Forty-eighth-street, was stabbed in the abdomen and fatally wounded by JOHN BALDWIN, at No. 337 East Forty-seventh-street. O'CONNOR was taken to his home and BALDWIN was arrested.

Stole His Own Property.

At an early hour yesterday morning GEO. P. O'DONNELL, of No. 361 Bowery, called on Officer MULLALY, of the Fourth Ward, to arrest ISIDOR SESSON, in Chatham-square, the charge being that of robbery. When the prisoner was taken to the Oak-street Police-station, Mr. O'DONNELL insisted that he had been robbed of a gold watch, and was positive that SESSON was the thief. The Police searched the accused, but failed to find the property, when they searched the complainant also, as he was under the influence of liquor, although O'DONNELL protested against the proceeding. The search resulted in the discovery of the missing watch concealed in one of O'DONNELL'S boots. The foolish man had probably, before going on his spree, concealed the time-piece and forgot the fact when in his cups. The unfortunate victim of an inebriate's suspicion was at once released by the Sergeant, who cautioned O'DONNELL against a repetition of his conduct.

The Alleged Rape at Elizabeth.

GEORGE WALKER, who was arrested on Thursday for an alleged outrage on a servant girl named MARY ANN STEVENS, whose parents reside in New-York, was yesterday again brought before Recorder MARTINDALE, at Jersey City. It will be remembered that the girl's statement is that the defendant hired her from an intelligence office, New-York, and persuaded her to go with him to Elizabeth, where he said his sister lived. When there, the two took a walk toward the place where WALKER said his sister resided. After leaving the City some miles he committed, as she alleges, the assault, and still worse, repeated it. On their return to New-York he was arrested, the victim having thrown herself upon the protection of Judge RANKIN. Yesterday the girl's father, brothers and some of her female friends were present in Court, and if black looks and ominous frowns could scare the fellow, theirs must have frightened him. The brothers only wanted an opportunity and the women fairly shook their fists in his face. The language of one of the brothers was not very choice, being the lowest kind of Billingsgate. Chief KERON, of the Elizabeth Police, came over to secure the prisoner, and both the accused and Miss STEVENS went with him to Union Court. The examination will take place on Monday, at 10 o'clock, at the Elizabeth Police Station. WALKER, who has a voluptuous-looking countenance, declares his innocence, and charges the girl with stealing his watch. The latter is a nice, modest-looking girl, 21 years of age, and her father appears to be a hard-working, respectable man.

Beautiful Woman.

If you would be beautiful, use HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure, blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It removes redness, blotches and pimples, cures tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth and pearly, the eye bright and clear, the cheek glow with the bloom of youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the countenance. No lady need complain of her complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Dress your hair with LYON'S Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

For Twenty-five Cents

You can kill every cockroach, water-bug, flea, moth, bug, about your premises. Lyon's Insect Powder will do it and nothing else will. Look out for frauds in buying. Buy none that does not bear the signature of E. Lyon. If you get the right thing it is sure death to all insects. Sold in bottles only. Any one who pretends to sell it by the Ounce or Pound is a swindler. Depot No. 21 Park-Row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 3 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

TO REMOVE MOTH, PATCHES, FRECKLES and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

The Earth-Closet Company, Hartford, Conn.; with WINDLE & CO., salesroom in New-York, No. 567 Broadway.

Use Sapolio for Cleaning and Polishing. Wholesale Depot, No. 211 Washington-st. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

SMYTH—THURSTON.—On Wednesday, June 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. Parmly, A. AUGUSTUS SMYTH to LILLA J. THURSTON, all of Jersey City.

DIED.

BARKER.—Suddenly, at Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, June 26, JAMES W. BARKER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COX.—In Newport, R. I., on Thursday, June 24, MARY, widow of E. N. Cox, U. S. Navy, and daughter of the late J. L. R. Mountandevert, in the 58th year of her age.

DEVLIN.—On Friday, June 25, JAMES DEVLIN, native of Loughbuckland, County Down, Ireland, after a lingering illness, aged 40 years, 4 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Samuel and Andrew, are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 28 Essex-st. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

EDWARDS.—On Saturday morning, June 26, CLARA BELLA, daughter of Richard M. and Mary Edwards, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Kosciusko-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 27, at 2 P. M.

ELLISON.—In this City, on Saturday, June 26, ELIZABETH, wife of Jacob Ellison, of Setauket, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday next, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of D. A. Ellison, No. 129 East 10th-st., without further notice.

PALMER.—On Friday, June 25, after a short illness, COURTLAND, only son of Charles P. and Rosina B. Palmer, aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 106 East 26th-st., on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RANDOLPH.—On Friday, June 25, suddenly, MARY A., wife of Wilson G. H. Randolph, daughter of Henry A. Royce and daughter of Peter F. Randolph, Sr., aged 27 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 320 East 16th-st., between Livingston-place and 1st-av., on Tuesday, June 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TILDEN.—On Saturday morning, June 26, WILLIAM TILDEN, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square.

VINCENT.—On Saturday, June 26, EMMA T., wife of John W. Vincent.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WIGMORE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 24, of membranous croup, WILLIAM ARTHUR, son of John and Harriet Wigmore, of San Francisco, Cal., aged 3 years and 4 days.

☞ Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUINCY BRIDGE.

An Account of the Iron Railing Bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy, Ill. By T. C. Clarke, Engineer-in-Chief. Illustrated with twenty-one lithographic plates. 1 vol. quarto, cloth, $7 50.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 23 Murray-st., and No. 27 Warren-st.

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IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVelers.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

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HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE, editor of the *Liberal Christian*, Pastor, preaches in Temperance Lodge Rooms, Hanson Hall, 3d-av., east side, above 125th-st., this morning at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Liberal Christians earnestly and cordially invited.

A COURSE OF SERMONS BY NOTED Divines at Protestant Episcopal Church, 21st-st., near 2d-av.—The sixth sermon of the course will be preached by Rev. Dr. COOKE, at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, 27th.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Troner's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Lessons of the Lilies.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. C. S. KNAPP will preach at 10½ A. M.

FREE PREACHING IN COOPER INstitute, Room No. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Literal, Material Resurrection of the Dead of the Family of Adam*—text, 1 Cor., xv., 35—as an answer to the Methodist minister, Mr. KEYES, who renounced the resurrection and embraced Swedenborgianism. A large painting of the resurrected righteous and wicked during the millennium and executive judgment will illustrate the sermons. All are invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. The postponed annual Sunday School excursion will take place on THURSDAY, July 1. The boat will leave the foot of Christopher-st., North River, at 8 o'clock A. M.

OLD MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—THE semi-centennial of this Church will be held SUNDAY, June 27, at 10½ A. M., when a sermon will be preached by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER suitable to the occasion. The former members and friends of this Church are cordially invited to be present. Seats all free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at the Mission, corner Water and Dover sts., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

INSTALLATION SERVICES AT THE Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts., on SABBATH EVENING at 7½ P. M., when Rev. EDWARD HOPPER will be installed Pastor of this Church. Rev. Drs. PRIME, ALEXANDER, KELLOG and ROWELL will conduct the services. Seats all free.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING of the Sunday School of the Fifth-av. Baptist Church, (46th-st.,) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, June 27, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D.D., and Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, will address the meeting. The public are cordially invited to be present.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES of unity among all Christian Churches—Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, &c.—Work for the Protestant Coalition, and for the coming Ecumenical Council of Rome. Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH's subject TO-MORROW MORNING, in 11th-st. Church, between 2d and 3d avs. Seats free. Come one, come all.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. precisely, and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY at 7½ P. M. Rev. A. GONY, from France, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine Service on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock by Rev. A. H. WYATT. Sunday-School at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ o'clock P. M.

LAY PREACHING.—ADDRESSES BY business men at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st.; at Bethesda Chapel, No. 301 2d-av., and at 31st-st., near Broadway, every SUNDAY afternoon at 3½ o'clock, under the direction of the Baptist Lay Preaching Association.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF JOHN-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between Nassau and William sts., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and in the EVENING at 7½. Subject in the evening—*Lay Delegation.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT PREACHING AT Neptune Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton-st.—SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Elder BRUNDIGE; afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by Elder BURNS, on *The Dignity of the Son of God and His Soon Coming.* Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Rev. GEORGE C. PENNELL will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes. Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ A. M. and Rev. Dr. SHELTON, of Buffalo, at 7½ P. M. Evening prayer with catechetical instruction at 4½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and at 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors, and singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D., will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. LEWIS DUNN, of Jersey City, in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. JAMES KENNEDY, OF IREland, will preach in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. ROBERT MCGONEGAL. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church.—Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. E. P. REMINGTON will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR OF the Church of The Pilgrims, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love Feast at 3 P. M. All are welcome.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts. Rev. GEO. GUIREY, of Melrose, N. Y., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, June 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

REV. D. M. MACLISE, D. D., WILL preach in the Alexander Presbyterian Church, 7th-av. and 18th-st., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening—*A teacher come from God.* All are invited.

SECOND-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Avenues C and D.—Preaching 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Evening subject—*The Church and Temperance.* Juvenile missionary meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free.

HEAR YE HIM!—THE SPECIAL MESsenger of the coming King of Kings will preach on *The Word of Prophecy in Reference to Impending Events*, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening. The Apostolic rite of Confirmation will be administered on Monday evening, the 28th inst.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION Church, corner 124th-st. and 3d-av.—Rev. J. M. PULLMAN will preach in the Mission Room, (over the Savings Bank,) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, west of Broadway.—God willing, services both morning and evening, SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS. In the AFTERNOON at 3½ by Rev. J. MACNAUGHTON. All welcome.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE—IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, June 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. D. BURR, of Yonkers. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

HON. H. J. RAYMOND'S DEATH will suggest Rev. H. D. NORTHROP's discourse in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av. on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (REV. Mr. HEPWORTH's) Park-av.—Rev. C. J. BOWEN, of Boston Highlands, will preach SUNDAY, June 27, morning and evening. West gallery free.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

REV. DR. SHEDD IS TO PREACH in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, June 27, at 10½ o'clock.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERREN Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, northwest corner of Broadway and 24th-st., entrance in 24th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION IN THE Wigwam, 25th-st., east of 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW (SABBATH) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING AT THE Five Points.—Rev. PHILIP GERMOND will preach from a platform in front of the Ladies' Mission, on SABBATH, at 4 o'clock P. M. Come and hear him.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH, June 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL Church, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.—SUNDAY, services at 10½ A.M., and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D.D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. W. KNAPP, MORNING and EVENING, June 27.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 226 [illegible]-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 26, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.. 121½	$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 119¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 118¾	145,000 do. 119⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 c 117⅞	50,000 do. b3 120
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new. 120	12,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. 108½
34,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R. 108½	1,000 do. 108⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n 59½	200 Hudson R. 165¾
20,000 do. 58¾	400 Harlem 145
20,000 do. 58¾	100 Reading 98¼
11,000 do. 59	100 Mich. Central 123¾
7,500 N. C. St. 6s 60	200 L. Shore & M. So. 107
10,000 N. C. S. 6s, new. 55½	400 do. 106⅞
10,000 do. 55¼	10 Illinois Cent. 145
10,000 do. 55	200 Clev. & Pitts. 101¼
2,000 Mich. C. 8s, n.B. 120	500 Chic. & N. W. 82⅞
200 West. U. T. b30 39½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 95⅝
100 do. 39⅜	500 Chi. & R. I. 119
100 Boston W. P. 16	200 Mil. & St. P. 76⅛
100 Adams Express 63½	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 86⅜
100 Wells-Fargo Ex. 32¼	200 N. J. Cen. 104⅝
100 Am. Mer. U. Ex. 44	11 Chic., B. & Q. 160
100 do. 43⅞	55 P., Ft. W. & C. 158
100 U. S. Ex. 75	200 Chi. & Alt. 159¾
1,200 N. J. Central 106¾	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf. bet. call 81
100 do. 106¾	
1,200 do. 107	200 C., C. & Ind. C. R. 40⅛
100 do. b10 107¼	

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Adams Ex. 63	100 New-York Cen. 195⅝
100 do. b3 63	100 do. 195⅞
100 Pacific Mail 86¾	100 do. b3 195⅞
100 do. 86¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts. 101
100 do. b3 86½	200 do. b3 101
100 Reading 98½	100 Chic. & N. W. 82⅞
100 do. b3 99	100 do. 82⅞
100 Mich. So. 106¾	200 C. & N. W. Pf. 95⅝
100 do. 106⅞	100 do. b3 95¾

SATURDAY, June 26—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the day were at 137⅛@½@⅝@½@⅝@¼ ₩ cent., the temper of the market rather firm, though free from speculative excitement on either side of the account. The Treasury Office during the week received $1,904,404 for Gold Customs, and paid out $904,451 Gold Interest. The Assistant Treasurer also sold $2,000,000 on Monday and Thursday. The Banks gain $1,231,696 on their Gold averages, and lose $1,448,868 in Greenbacks—both differences resulting mainly from the foregoing operations of the Treasury. There is a further liquidation in the Bank movement of $4,910,174 in Loans, and $4,469,415 in Deposits. In point of lawful money basis, (Gold and Greenbacks,) to Deposits and Circulation, the present Statement is $806,000 stronger than last week. The Money market, after much stringency on Monday and Tuesday, and Gold Interest on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, settled down to-day to a 7 ₩ cent. simple Currency Interest, and the balances offered on the Street were not all employed at the close of Bank hours. The Public Funds further improved on this change and on the following purchases for the Sinking Fund, out of $4,930,000 tendered:

Baker & Kitchen	$50,000	'62 r.	115.71¾
Baker & Kitchen	15,000	'62 r.	115.63¾
Humbert Brothers	20,000	'65 (new) r.	115.50
Fisk & Hatch	60,000	'62 r.	115.83
Fisk & Hatch	100,000	'62 r.	115.82
Fisk & Hatch	40,000	'62 r.	115.85
Fisk & Hatch	100,000	'65 (new) r.	115.85
Fisk & Hatch	50,000	'67 r.	115.85
Fisk & Hatch	100,000	'67 c.	115.87
Smith, Randolph & Co.	50,000	'67 r.	115.70
Smith, Randolph & Co.	50,000	'67 r.	115.75
Smith, Randolph & Co.	50,000	'67 r.	115.80
Smith, Randolph & Co.	50,000	'67 c.	115.85
Smith, Randolph & Co.	25,000	'67 r.	115.90
Jay Cooke & Co.	75,000	'65 (new) r.	115.85
Jay Cooke & Co.	50,000	'65 (new) r.	115.87
Jay Cooke & Co.	40,000	'67 r.	115.80
Jay Cooke & Co.	50,000	'67 r.	115.89
Jay Cooke & Co.	50,000	'62 r.	115.84
Total	$1,000,000		

The State Stocks were very active, and in new Tennessees the buying was heavy in amount at all the Boards, at an advance of 1@2 ₩ cent. on the closing rates of Friday, and 3@4 ₩ cent. on the cheapest sales of that day. In the Miscellaneous Shares the changes were not very marked from Friday's prices.

The Railway market, led by the Vanderbilt Stocks, was unusually buoyant, and the transactions large through the forenoon, including the 1 P. M. Board; after which there was some reaction in prices, and for a short time a dull feeling. This was succeeded by better prices again, and on the Street, in front of the Exchange, the closing sales were as follows, as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108½	108½
United States 5-20s of 1862	122⅛	122¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	119⅝	120
American Gold Coin	137⅛	137¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	58¾	59
Virginia Bonds, old	57	58
Missouri Bonds	91¾	92
North Carolina Bonds, new	55½	55
New-York Central	194¾	195½
Reading Railway	98¾	98¾
Chicago and Rock Island	119⅝	118⅞
Northwest Common	83⅛	82⅞
Northwest Preferred	97	95⅝
Michigan Southern	106⅝	107⅛
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	157	156¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	99⅝	101⅛
Pacific Mail Company	86⅝	87⅛
St. Paul Preferred	86⅝	86¼
St. Paul Common	76⅝	76¼
Toledo and Wabash	72	73¼
Ohio and Mississippi	33¼	33
Mariposa Preferred	17	17
Hudson River	165	165⅝
Louisiana Levee 8s	67½	68

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881 117	5-20 coup., n. i. '65 120
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881 121¼	5-20 coup., 1867 120
5-20 reg., 1862 117	5-20 coup., 1868 119⅞
5-20 coup., 1862 122¼	10-40 reg 107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864 117¼	10-40 coup 108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865 118¼	Currency 106⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₩ c. 1881 100	Mo., H. & St. Jo. 92
Ohio 6 ₩ c. 1886 100	Louisiana 6s 73
Ill. Canal bds, '70 102	Louisiana 6s, levee bds 63
Ill. coup. 6s, '77 102	Louisiana 8s, levee bds 88
Ill. coup. 6s, '79 102	California 7s 131
Ill. War Loan 102	Cal. 7s, large bonds 121
Indiana 5 ₩ c. 88	Connecticut 6s 101
Michigan 6 ₩ ct., '73 100	Rhode Island 6s 99
Michigan 6 ₩ ct., '78 98	Alabama 8s 97
Michigan 7 ₩ c. W. L. 101	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan 107¾
Tenn. 6s, ex coup 62	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan 111
Tenn. 6s, new bonds 58	N. Y. 7s Canal Fn. '70 .100¼
Virginia 6s, ex coup 58	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '72 102
Virginia 6s, new bds 58	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '73 102
Georgia 6s 84½	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '74 102
North Carolina 6s 55¼	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '75 102
North Car. 6s, n. bds 55	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '77 102
Missouri 6s 92	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '78 102

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York 136	Market 120
Mechanics' 136	Nassau 106
Union 136	Shoe and Leather 132½
America 141	Continental 102½
City 300	St. Nicholas 112
Phenix 108	Commonwealth 117
National 113	Park 160
Merchants' Exchange 117½	Manuf's and Merch's 101
Seventh Ward 112	Central National 112
State of New-York 113	First National 170
Commerce 120½	Fourth National 110
Ocean 107	Ninth National 116
American Exchange 113½	Oriental 150
Bank of the Republic 120	Bank'rs' and Brokers' 108
Metropolitan 137	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 91	N. J. Cen. 1st M. 100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 96	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M. 100
Erie 1st M. ext 98	N. Jersey Cent., n. b. 100
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883 87	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M. 105½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880 81	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M. 99
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1880 75	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M. 96
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70 101	Clev. & P. 2d M. 96
H. R. 7s 2d M. S. F. '85 100	Clev. & P. 4th M. 77

Harlem 1st M. 100	Chi. & Alton 1st 98
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., 1869 [illegible]	Ohio & Miss 1st M. 93
Mich. C. S. 1st M., ss '82 [illegible]	Ohio & Miss. con. 89
M. S. & N. I. S. F., 7 ₩ c. 103	Peninsula R. R. bonds 89
Pan. R. 2s guar. by M. [illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. ss 104
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., 1875 119½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 93
Alton & T. H. 1st M. [illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1. & M. d. 83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc 78	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. 93
C. & N. W. Ex. bds 88	Marietta & Cin. 1st M. [illegible]
C. & N. W. 1st M. 95½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M. 91
Han. & St. Jo. Con. [illegible]	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M 84½
Del., L. & W. 2d M. 94	Col. Chi & Ind. 2d M 70
Del. & W. 1st M. ext. 97	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s 98
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93 77	Tol., Peoria & W. E. D. 84
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M. 76	Am. D'k & Imp'nt bds 84
Gal. & Chi. Extended 100	Western Union Bonds 97½
Gal. & Chic. 2d M. 92	Lake Shore Div. bds 90½
Chi. & R. I. 1st M. 100	St. Louis, J. & Chi. 1st 93
Morris & Essex 2d M. 92	Central Pacific bds 100
Clev. & Tol. S. Fund 101	

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,374,200; total payments, $2,533,264; balance, $87,809,160. The receipts include for Customs, $182,000; for Gold Notes, $394,080.

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending June 26, 1869:

June 21—Steamship *Henry Chauncey*, La Union, American Silver	$4,008
June 22—Steamship *Cimbria*, Paris, Gold Bars	112,000
June 22—Steamship *Cimbria*, Paris, Silver Bars	800
June 22—Steamship *Cimbria*, Paris, Foreign Gold	22,700
June 22—Steamship *Cimbria*, Paris, Foreign Silver	4,200
June 22—Steamship *Cimbria*, Paris, American Gold	5,000
June 23—Steamship *North America*, Bahia, American Gold	800
June 24—Steamship *Hermann*, London, Mexican Dollars	40,720
June 24—Steamship *Hermann*, Paris, Mexican Dollars	1,880
June 24—Steamship *Hermann*, London, Mexican Gold	1,280
June 25—Schooner *D. H. Bisbee*, Rio Grande do Sul, American Silver	200
June 26—Steamship *Lafayette*, Havre, Gold Bars	67,100
June 26—Steamship *Lafayette*, Havre, Silver Bars	60,700
June 26—Steamship *Lafayette*, Havre, Foreign Gold	14,400
June 26—Steamship *City of Brooklyn*, Liverpool, American Gold	150,000
June 26—Steamship *City of Brooklyn*, Liverpool, Gold Bars	70,000
June 26—Steamship *City of Brooklyn*, Liverpool, British Gold	4,815
June 26—Schooner *T. H. A. Pitt*, Bermuda, American Silver	122
Total	$540,767

Another semi-annual volume (the eighth) of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* was completed by the weekly issue of this date, which was accompanied by a title page and index. We have often spoken of the merits of this well-conducted business record, and we are pleased to note its continuous prosperity, which has been so worthily earned by its editors and publishers.

Messrs. EASTON & Co., in their Cotton circular of this date, give the following interesting statistics:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	1,182	17,351	7,516	....
Mobile	686	12,947	....	....
Galveston	271	1,748	....	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	1,436	2,610	....	....
Charleston	1,400	2,130	....	....
New-York	1,909	23,877	226	90
Boston, Phil. and Baltimore	1,650	12,000	....	....
Total this week	8,578	73,558	7,742	90
Previously reported	2,012,367	....	955,168	445,776
Total since Sept. 1, 1868	2,020,945	73,558	962,910	445,876
Same time last year	2,078,638	90,218	1,219,043	401,284

Stocks in the Interior Towns, June 18, 1869.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	2,871	5,367
Columbus, Ga	909	1,357
Macon, Ga	652	2,397
Montgomery, Ala	953	624
Memphis, Tenn., June 25	1,229	356
Nashville, Tenn	763	203
Total	7,077	10,584

Statistical position.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	338,000	607,380
Afloat from India	475,000	482,000
Afloat from America	78,000	72,000
Stock in London	71,659	99,130
Afloat for London	46,000	55,000
Stock in Havre	89,780	29,400
Afloat for Havre	114,082	96,084
Stock in Bremen	12,466	11,586
Afloat for Bremen	6,656	3,112
Stock in United States ports	73,558	90,218
Stock in the interior towns	7,077	10,584
Total	1,314,420	1,490,440
Deficiency in visible supply	186,061	

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 105,000 bales; same time 1868, 125,000 bales. Middling Orleans now, 12¼d.; then, 11½d.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from Foreign Ports for the week ending June 25, 1869, was $4,007,448.

Of the Philadelphia coal trade, the *North American* says:

The suspension continues general except in the Schuylkill region, no work having been done at the Pittston mines since last Saturday. Prices are very unsettled, and the demand for larger sizes very active, with rates rapidly advancing. Purchasers are very desirous to obtain large supplies at once, rightly anticipating a large advance, both in prices and tolls, next month.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending June 25:

Bangor	$2 25	Weymouth	$2 50 and tow
Portland	$2@2 25	Bristol	$2 00
Beverly	2 50	Providence	1 75
Boston	$2 10@2 50	Bridgeport	1 80
Dorchester	1 65	Derby	2 00
Dighton	$1 85 and tow	Norwich	$2 and tow
Dover	1 75	New-London	1 85
East Cambridge	2 50	New-Haven	1 75
Fall River	1 80	Stonington	2 00
Gloucester	2 50	Greenport	2 00
Hingham	$2 50@2 75	New-York	$1 25@1 50
Lynn	2 50	Troy	1 50
Newburyport	2 53	Washington	1 60
New-Bedford	2 00	Norfolk	1 60
Salem	2 50	Petersburg	1 50

The Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks:

"The strike in the Pennsylvania coal regions has greatly increased the trade from the Maryland mines. The number of cargoes of coal which left the port of Cumberland in 1868, up to the 20th day of June, was 1,415. The number of cargoes of coal which left the same port in 1869, up to the 20th of June, was 2,064, showing an increase this season of 649 cargoes. The total increase of coal shipments over last year amounted to 215,772 tons.

Tennessee Bonds—Letter from the Comptroller.

TO THE PUBLIC.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 22, 1869.

The sixth section of an act passed Sept. 5, 1868, entitled "An act to regulate the State finances," provides as follows: "That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to borrow such sum or sums of money, from time to time, as may be necessary to provide for the payment of the interest, now or hereafter to become due, on the State debt; provided, the said Comptroller shall not pay more than six (6) per cent. per annum for the use of said money; and the faith and credit of the State is hereby pledged for the payment of any money thus borrowed; and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to use the bonds of the State as collaterals if necessary."

Under the provisions of the foregoing, I borrowed of the Fourth National Bank, New-York, $400,000, that amount being necessary to enable me to pay the July interest on our public debt for the year 1868. Bonds of the State were used as collaterals, 6 per cent. per annum paid for the use of the money, and payment promised to June 1, 1869.

Having nothing to contend against in those days but the wear and tear of bad revenue laws, and the ordinary demands against the treasury, I paid this $400,000 and the interest on it during the month of November, 1868, from the State Treasury. The collaterals were released, and the credit of the State preserved.

In order to pay the January interest, 1869, it was found to be necessary to borrow the same amount of money, which I did at the same rate of interest, on the same time, &c. Since this last borrowing, the demands against the State Treasury on account of the militia has far exceeded the State revenue, the demands of the schools have fully equaled it and the other expenses of the State Government would, by themselves, have absorbed it; for, from the 1st of January to the 1st July following, there is but little revenue coming in. Because of these facts our collaterals on the January loan, 1869, remain unrelieved and to darken the picture of an immediate financial surrounding, and that, too, at a time when I was anxiously awaiting and expecting heavy remittances from the railroads, that would enable me to solve the problem of the July interest and the redemption of our collaterals on the loan due July 1, 1869, information reaches me that I consider undoubtedly true, that nearly all the roads that pay interest on the bonds loaned them, *have determined not to pay their interest as the law required, that is, on the 15th instant, in par funds, but to withhold it, let the July interest go by the board, and when, by the treachery of railroad companies, for whose interest the tax-payers of the State have been made to bleed freely, even to the verge of contemplating the subject of repudiation, the coupons have sufficiently depreciated, to buy them up and offer them to the State instead of money for what they owe.*

It is proper to state here, that the following letter was addressed to the railroad companies, on the 12th of May last, and that the Memphis and Ohio responded by paying. The Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and East Tennessee and Georgia, responded. All others are silent:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, May 12, 1869.

To —— President —— Railroad Company;

DEAR SIR: On account of the peculiarly critical and dangerous condition of the financial situation of the State, I beg leave to address you now this circular letter, calling your attention to the absolute necessity of promptness on your part in the payment of the interest due the State on the bonds loaned your Company.

The substance of the law on the subject will be found, as you are aware, in section 1,100 of the Code of Tennessee, the Comptroller's office being substituted for the Bank of Tennessee.

Payment here is preferred. If, however, it will best suit the convenience of your Company to pay in New-York, to the Fourth National Bank, (our special agent there,) no objection will be made, provided the payment is made inside the time prescribed by law.

Very respectfully,
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

In borrowing money as aforesaid, on an interest account, and since, for the schools and militia, by authority of subsequent legislation, I acted in good faith, and I know that full reliance was placed in my promises, and, in my opinion therefore, *the treachery, hypocrisy, duplicity and knavery of others, in reference to their duty to the State*, will not justify me in failing to see that the money borrowed from the Fourth National Bank, New-York, is as promptly paid as the facts in the case will at all permit, and that the faith and credit of the State there is thus kept inviolate, and being satisfied moreover, that the law thus made it my duty—as above—to borrow money, of necessity, to make me Comptroller of the State Treasury, as to invest me with full power to replace the money borrowed, and being fully determined to fulfill my lawful engagements made for and in the name of the State, I hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that I shall now proceed to redeem the pledges of the State made to our fiscal agent in New-York, by paying what we owe, or in my efforts to do so, I will wind up my connection with this office.

To do this, some of our citizens will have to wait for a short time for their claims against the State. Better wait a month or two, however, than to see the credit of the State forever tarnished, if not ruined, for the benefit of a few unprincipled experimenters and speculators.

To the revenue officers of the State particular notice is hereby given that strict compliance on their part with the requirements of the ninth and thirteenth sections of an act passed March 12, 1868, entitled "an act to amend the revenue laws of this State," will be demanded.

It will be remembered that the law requires you to receive nothing but current funds for taxes; also that the designated depositories of the State can receive and receipt for nothing but par funds. At this office I shall certainly refuse to authorize the receipt of anything from a revenue officer in payment of what he owes the State but money.

Remembering these things, you will please govern yourselves accordingly, until the labors of a month or two are past, and the credit of the State is secured, and one and all are able again to make a favorable report of our stewardship to the Legislature that meets next Fall.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

The Fort Wayne Company—The Lease of the Road Ratified.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle, June 25.

Yesterday we gave a brief record of the proceedings of the adjourned meeting of the annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. The stock vote, which was in progress at the time we went to press yesterday, was called on the following resolutions, offered by J. F. D. LANIER:

Resolved, That we, the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, hereby assent to and approve of the lease of the railways of said Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, upon the terms and conditions, and for the annual rental reserved and mentioned in a certain Identure of Lease thereof, bearing date on the 7th day of June, 1869, executed by or on behalf of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and now submitted to us; and that we hereby assent to and approve of the execution and delivery of such lease on behalf of the said Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company: *Provided, however*, That this assent and approval shall not be construed to waive, alter or impair the existing liens of the respective deeds of trust or mortgage by which the payment of the respective bonds are secured; but that this assent and approval is expressly declared and is given upon the condition that the said lease shall be and shall ever be deemed and taken to be subordinate to the aforesaid liens.

Resolved, That the assent of the stockholders is hereby given to the making, by the Board of Directors of this Company, of such contract as is contemplated in article thirteenth of the lease this day submitted, upon the terms and conditions, and upon the approval and assumption by the lease, as in the said article contemplated.

Resolved, That inasmuch as in and by the provisions of the lease of the railway of this Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, after satisfying the liabilities of the Company for interest and sinking funds, a perpetual dividend fund is provided adequate to pay twelve per cent. upon the existing stock of this Company, free and clear of all taxes which may operate as a deduction from the said dividends, it is expedient that a guaranteed stock entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly in such form and with such guarantees as the Board of Directors may prescribe, and of such aggregate amount as the annual rental $1,300,000 shall suffice to pay dividends upon, at the aforesaid rate of seven per cent. per annum, shall be created, and that the same shall be issued in substitution of the now existing stock, in such manner and on such terms as the Board of Directors and such committee or officers as they may designate are hereby vested with all powers which the stockholders can confer, and which may be necessary or proper to carry the substitution into complete effect.

A motion was made and carried to vote by ballot on the three propositions severally.

The voting was not concluded until a late hour in the afternoon, when the meeting adjourned to assemble this morning at 10 o'clock to receive the report of the tellers.

It is supposed that about $12,000,000 of share and bond capital voted at the meeting yesterday, of which over $11,000,000 voted in favor of the lease, and less than $1,000,000 against it, the larger portion of the latter sum being voted, it is said, by the President.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, according to adjournment, the tellers assembled and made their report.

The vote stood as follows:

On the first resolution, 179,701 for, and 7,217 against.
Second resolution, 189,918 for, and none against.
Third resolution, 162,635 for, and 24,282 against.

In the meeting of the first and second bondholders, the vote stood about in the same proportion.

At the meeting of the Directors of the road, the usual quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. was declared, anticipatory of the 15th of July.

We presume that, under the terms of the lease, the active operations of the road will fall into the hands of the lessees, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the 1st of July, General CASS still retaining his position as President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, in which capacity he has so long been identified with the interests of that corporation and the business history of Pittsburg.

In this connection, we may state that the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad is being pushed forward with great energy on the part of Mr. CASS, the President, northward from Fort Wayne to the Upper Lake country. His energy, as President, joined with that of Mr. J. L. WILLIAMS, of Fort Wayne, as Receiver, has built within the last three months twenty miles toward Grand Rapids, and placed twenty miles more under graduation, to be completed within the next three months. This whole route toward Grand Rapids will be completed this year, and will form another great link of transportation and traffic with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway at Fort Wayne.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 18, 1869.

SIR: Your attention is called to the fact that all spirits manufactured prior to July 20, 1868, now in bonded warehouses, are required to be withdrawn and taxes paid on or before the 20th inst., or be forfeited to the Government. You will call the attention of the owners of such spirits, thus stored in your district, to this fact, and inform them that they must take the necessary steps to enable you to transact all the business incident to such withdrawal by the 20th, that if they shall delay to select it, so that you may not have time to transact the business of the withdrawals after their application and by the 20th, such fact will not be received as any legal excuse of the spirits remaining with the taxes unpaid after the 20th.

Very respectfully,
JOSIAH GIVEN, Deputy Commissioner.

To JOHN S. NIXON, Esq., Collector Sixth District of Kentucky, Covington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 18, 1869.

SIR: Yours of the 14th inst., relative to a lot of twenty-four barrels of spirits belonging to J. M. YATES, and now stored in the upper story of WARFIELD & CO.'S business house, which was formerly their bonded warehouse, which has never been formally discontinued, and explaining why the said spirits are still left therein, has been received.

I reply, that if these spirits were regularly warehoused in the first place, were reported on your bonded accounts, and are still upon it, they may be delivered to the owner upon payment of the tax on the quantity originally warehoused.

Respectfully,
JOSIAH GIVEN, Deputy Commissioner.

Colonel R. M. KELLY, Collector Seventh District, Lexington, Ky.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE REAL TEST! BURGLARS FOILED!

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE, PERRYSVILLE STATION, Penn., June 12, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

GENTS: A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Bankers' Chest received from you a few months ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, an effort was then made to break the lock; the hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only well prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your chest. That they failed is another evidence that your Bankers' Chests are what you claim for them—Burglar Proof. Respectfully yours,

J. BALSBACK, Agent.

Herring's New Patent

CHAMPION BANKERS' SAFES,

made of wrought iron and hardened steel, and the patent Franklinite, or

"SPIEGEL EISEN,"

the best resistant to burglars' tools yet invented.

Manufactured only by

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Social Order in Texas.

From the San Antonio (Texas) Express, June 12.

There are a dozen or more counties in Eastern Texas where the spirit of disaffection and violence still flames up in fitful acts of Kuklux outrage. Each of these deeds of blood is certain to be heralded far and wide, and the judgment of mankind enters its stern decision against us as barbarians, intolerant and without ruth. But from the fifty or more counties of Middle and West Texas, which are as quiet as Kansas or Missouri, nothing is heard, simply because they are are civilized, law-abiding and quiet.

Under the wise, firm, judicious and impartial rule of General REYNOLDS, our State has made and is making a most marked advance in respect for and obedience to law. For the first time since the conclusion of the civil war, no organized and armed resistance to the mandates of the Government is anywhere encountered. The ruffianly bands who, a twelve month since, dominated whole counties and districts, have been repressed by arms; their leaders slain, and their scattered members lodged in military prisons or forced to take refuge in the vast solitudes beyond our frontiers. The tide of our future has turned; with GRANT at the National helm, and an efficient commander at the head of our military government, cotton paying large profits, and crops promising rich returns, old feelings are passing away with the old state of affairs, and the spirit of the age and of the century is obtaining a sure lodgment in Texas. Such a revolution can go no otherwise than forward until the commonwealth is made sound and whole.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 26.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Walther vs. Burns; Cowles vs. Barnard; Leeds vs. Butler; Clark vs. The New Jersey Steam Navigation Co.—motion granted appointing a receiver, &c.; Harder vs. Fish; The People, &c., Hagan vs. The Comptroller of New-York; Hughes vs. Kirkland; Mann vs. Manross Oil Co.; Buddensick vs. Frost; Whitmore vs. McMahon; Taylor vs. Boxius; Warner et al. vs. Marks et al.—motion granted with $10 costs; McDermott vs. Fiedler; Faherty vs. Faherty; Keim et al. vs. Smith; Pratt vs. Barnes et al.; Crosby vs. The Same, (three cases)—motion granted directing defendant Barnes to refund to the bank the amount drawn out on the check payable to his order, and that an attachment issue against defendants Brice and Smith, returnable on the first Monday of July, bail to be taken in $3,000 on attachment.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Chas. Shay vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company—denied, with leave to renew in the Second District; Harrison vs. J. N. Luckey—motion denied, costs to abide the event; Larabee vs. Ferguson; Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.—denied, with leave to renew; Fowler vs. Winter et al.; Brodie vs. Cronin; Britton vs. Stevens—motion denied, with $10 costs.

REFERENCE ORDERED.

Pitts vs. Pitts; reference ordered to hear and report.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 26.

By Judge Brady.

Riker vs. The Mayor, &c.; see opinion.

The Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad vs. J. Pickrell; see opinion.

Hays vs. Jardine; defendant to be discharged on payment of $50, the property in which he was interested being in such condition that it must be sought through a receiver.

Department for the Survey of Buildings, &c., vs. Jones; default opened on payment of $10 costs, defendant to consent to reference to F. V. B. Kennedy and cause to proceed on two days' notice.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

DECISIONS.

By Judge Tappen.

Casper Fluck vs. John Fluck; bond to be filed on payment of $10 motion costs, and if plaintiff elects, a motion will be ordered to Sidney V. Lowell to hear and determine trial on five days' notice, and to be closed in ten days thereafter.

George L. Kent et al. vs. Charles Parker et al.; judgment that plaintiff retain possession of property delivered by Sheriff.

Julia Baldwin vs. John Baldwin; motion to serve complaint denied; no costs.

Mary Stone vs. Wm. H. Stone; an affidavit showing service of order, &c., on defendant; order that precept issue for his arrest, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS AT SEA.

Charles C. Leary vs. The Steamship Albemarle.—This was a libel by the owner of the steamship *James T. Brady* to recover $19,000 damages for a collision between her and the *Albemarle*, which occurred Aug. 20, 1867, about 9:30 P. M., off the New-Jersey coast below Barnegat. The *Brady* was bound from the Delaware to New-York, and the *Albemarle* from New-York to Norfolk. The night was bright. Each vessel had proper lights set, and they were seen by each some time before the collision. The libel alleged that the *Brady* was heading northeast by north, when she made the white light of the *Albemarle* a point or two on her port bow; that soon afterward the *Albemarle's* red light came in sight, and then her green light, and then her red light disappeared, and then the red light came again in sight and remained till the collision; that when the vessels were from three-quarters of a mile to a mile apart, the *Albemarle* being still on the *Brady's* port bow, the *Brady* blew one whistle and the *Albemarle* answered with one, and the wheel of the *Brady* was put hard aport, and before the collision her head had fallen off to east, and that the *Albemarle's* course was south-southwest, and inside of that of the *Brady*, and that the collision was caused by her starboarding her helm, instead of porting, in accordance with the signals.

The defence was that when the *Brady* was seen, she was two points on the *Albemarle's* starboard bow, showing her white and green light, and if those courses had been kept, she would have passed two hundred yards or more to starboard of the *Albemarle*, and that when a few hundred yards off she whistled and ported her helm, and attempted to cross the *Albemarle's* bows, and the latter at once ported, but was then unable to avoid the collision. She struck the *Brady* on the port side, angling aft at an angle of about forty-five degrees.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence the story of the *Albemarle* was the true one. As the *Brady* ported so as to change her course five points, and as on the evidence the *Albemarle* did not starboard, as charged in the libel, but also ported, it is clear that the *Brady* crossed the *Albemarle's* bows from the westward, and this theory explains the manner in which the *Albemarle's* lights were seen.

That on the evidence the *Brady* mistook the position, bearing and course of the *Albemarle*, and that her lookout appears to have been inefficient.

That the view urged on the part of the *Brady* that she did not port her helm until she received the answering whistle from the *Albemarle*, and that the latter is, because of such whistle, responsible for inducing the change of course on the part of the *James T. Brady*, and for misleading the latter into, or confirming her in the belief that she could safely port her helm, is ingenious but not sound. The answering whistle from the *Albemarle* can have no effect to relieve the *James T. Brady* from the consequences of porting her helm at the time. It merely indicated that the *Albemarle* would port and not starboard, and would thus not embarrass the *James T. Brady*, but it left the latter to bear the responsibility of porting, if that was an improper movement. She had no right, when so near to the *Albemarle*, to indicate her intention to make a movement which was in fact perilous and faulty, and thereby throw upon the *Albemarle* the responsibility of deciding instantly whether to respond by two whistles or one whistle, and make her bear the consequences resulting from an erroneous decision by her. The single whistle, improper as it was, and coming from the *James T. Brady* as it did, was of the same force and effect in law as a visible manœuvre on her part would have been, putting the *Albemarle* in sudden peril and relieving her from the consequences of a response by her, which, even if erroneous, left the *James T. Brady* free to follow her intention, and was accompanied by no act which thwarted such intention.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Beebe, Donohue & Cook; for claimants, Owen, Nash & Gray.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS IN HAMPTON ROADS.

Hiram Benner et al. vs. The Steamer Cumbria.—This was a libel to recover for the loss of the steamer *Fannie*, which was sunk in a collision with the *Cumbria*, which occurred in the evening of May 6, 1864, near Fortress Monroe. Both vessels were in the employ of the Government. There was a guardship stationed between Fortress Monroe and the Rip Raps, at which every passing vessel was required to report her name and voyage. She was lying head to the tide, which was running flood. The *Fannie* was bound up to Norfolk. The *Cumbria* was bound out, and she struck the *Fannie* on her starboard side, abaft amidships.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence it is clear that the vessels were approaching each other on parallel courses, and parallel with the guardship, but that the course of the *Fannie*, if unchanged, would have left the *Cumbria* between her and the guardship. That the *Cumbria* had the guardship on her starboard side when she saw the white and red lights of the *Fannie* a point and a half or two points on her port bow. That then the *Fannie* gave one whistle, and then her green light came in sight and her red light was shut out, which as well as her signal indicated that she was starboarding.

That the *Fannie* kept no proper lookout and sheered across the bows of the *Cumbria*, whereas it was her duty to have passed to the right and let the *Cumbria* pass between her and the guardship.

That there was no fault in the *Cumbria*.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Scudder & Carter; for claimants, Owen, Nash & Gray.

COLLISION LACHES—STALE CLAIM.

Jonas Smith and Lewis S. Davis vs. Russell Sturgis et al.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a libel, sworn to on the 29th of June, 1868, and filed on the 31st of March, 1868, against six respondents, as owners of the steamtug *Yankee*, to recover the sum of $19,000, as the damages sustained by the libelants, owners of the schooner *Colonel Satterly*, by a collision which occurred between the two vessels on the 28th of December, 1860, in the Lower Bay of New-York. Only three of the respondents were served with process, and one of them, Sturgis, has answered for himself and the others. One of the defences set up in the answer is, that the cause of action did not accrue within six years before the commencement, and that, by reason of the neglect of the libelants to prosecute the action, the demand has become stale, and ought not in equity to be enforced against the respondents, many of them having lived and been almost daily within the jurisdiction of this Court since the time of the collision. One or more of the respondents had ceased to live when the libel was filed. The *Yankee*, for more than a year after the collision, was daily in the Port of New-York, employed in the service of the respondents. In 1861 she went into the employ of the United States under a charter, and she was afterward sold to the United States. All of the respondents, while they owned her and lived, either resided in the City of New-York and carried on business there, or frequented it in the way of business. The delay on the part of the libelants in bringing suit seems to have been without any plausible excuse. The written and verbal communications set up by the libelants as having passed between their legal adviser and Sturgis on the subject proved abortive and were suspended long before the libel was filed. The case is one of deliberate and inexcusable laches and staleness. It is shown that two or three of those who were on board of the *Yankee* at the time had disappeared, beyond recall, before the libel was filed. The testimony of those witnesses who have been produced on the part of the *Yankee* is so in conflict with the testimony of the witnesses for the libelants, as to make it incumbent on the Court to give no advantage to the libelants which they may have secured to themselves by the delay in bringing their suit. The six years and a half which elapsed before the libel was filed, not being excused, I must hold the claim to be barred by its staleness. (The *Sarah Ann*, 2 Sumner, 206, 212; Joy vs. Allen, 2 Woodb. and M., 303, 324; Jay vs. Allen, 1 Sprague, 130.)

The libel is dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Beebe, Donohue and Cooke; for respondents, W. A. Butler and T. E. Stillman.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Hiram Pool, Chas. A. Narroo and Richard Kimball, wholesale liquor dealers, at No. 35 Warren-street, were charged before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday with having refused and neglected to keep books containing the entries prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They gave bail to the amount of $2,000 each, to answer next Tuesday.

Yesterday afternoon, Ralph Harmon and Samuel Beaman, who were arrested on the Jersey City ferry-boat the night before, were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS charged with having aided in setting on foot the Cuban expedition. Being unable to find the requisite bail, which amounts to $7,500, they were taken back to Ludlow-street Jail.

It appears that Harris, the third party reported to have been arrested with these two men, was released because he was not the person named in the warrant. Colonel Ryan is supposed to be still in the City.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Cardozo.

A CURIOUS RESULT OF A LAWSUIT—THE TABLES TURNED.

John J. Caslon and Charles V. Adee vs. Edward S. Raymond.—The parties to this action composed the firm of Raymond, Caslon & Adee, printers, in this City. The business was commenced and in great part created by the defendant, who, some years ago, took Mr. Caslon into partnership. Last January they took Mr. Adee into partnership, signing articles of copartnership for two years. Soon after the junior partners commenced a suit to dissolve the partnership and oust Mr. Raymond. In this suit they applied for a receiver, alleging, among other grounds, that Mr. Raymond was an habitual drunkard. The friends of Mr. Raymond met this charge with a host of affidavits denying it, and assailing the plaintiffs' motives. The Court, however, on the plaintiffs' motion, defendant's attorney withdrawing his opposition at the last moment, appointed a receiver, independent of all the parties, to carry on the business, and restrained them by the order from interfering with the receiver or the business. The receiver took possession, and thereupon the plaintiffs undertook to discontinue the action by paying the common costs, and ejected the receiver and his manager from the premises.

Defendant then had them brought before the Court for contempt in disobeying the order of the Court. Judge CARDOZO reprimanded them for interfering with the receiver, and put them under strict injunction for the future.

The receiver was then compelled to call on the defendant to aid him in conducting the business, and he thus came again in control, while the plaintiffs were ousted.

Judge CARDOZO subsequently gave the plaintiffs the right to discontinue the suit on payment of the receiver's fees, costs and expenses, and counsel fee to defendant's attorney.

Van Wyck & Green, attorneys for plaintiffs; Clark Bell for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 26.

Before Judge McCunn.

NICE POINTS OF PRACTICE.

The following opinion involving interesting points of practice was rendered to-day:

William M. Lowry et al. vs. William H. Inman.—MCCUNN, J.—The defendant moves for an additional allowance, and the plaintiffs move for leave to amend their complaint. As the former motion can be entertained only when final judgment is to be entered on the demurrer, its decision is necessarily postponed to the disposition of the motion to amend.

A demurrer to the complaint for insufficiency in substance was sustained, and judgment directed for the defendant. The plaintiffs asks leave to amend his complaint. Section 172 of the Code makes provision for the privilege of pleading over when the demurrer has been defeated; but, except in the single instance of a misjoinder of causes of action, the opportunity of the amendment in the contingency of a successful demurrer to the complaint, is left absolutely to the discretion of the Court, to be exercised in conformity to the rules of the former practice and furtherance of justice. Now, under the ancient practice the liberty of amendment of a complaint after it had been adjudged bad on demurrer, was by no means a thing of course, or of common occurrence; on the contrary, the judgment was ordinarily final—*nil capiat*. And if the plaintiffs were allowed to amend, it was an exceptional privilege, conceded to prevent a failure of justice—as when the judgment on demurrer might be pleaded in bar to another action, or another action be precluded by the statute of limitations.

In the case under consideration neither of these difficulties will occur, and the plaintiffs may bring another action without being estopped by the judgment on demurrer, or shut out by a plea of the statute of limitations.

On what equity, then, do the plaintiffs found their prayer for leave to amend?

They have already amended once. The original complaint being demurred to, they served an amended complaint, and it was this amended complaint that was adjudged insufficient. It is hardly probable that they brought their action in the first instance without a careful survey of the ground on which they were to stand; and having already availed themselves of the opportunity to retrieve their mistakes, they are not in a position to plead improvidence or inadvertence.

But the plaintiffs present to the Court no ground of amendment. They do not even admit that their complaint was defective; they point out no infirmity; and if infirmity exist, they fail to show that it may be repaired. Very frankly, they ask the privilege of amendment, with no other view than that they may look about and see if they cannot discover some means of reinforcing their case. I doubt if a request to amend were ever made under such circumstances. I am sure it was never granted under similar circumstances.

In the nature of the case an amendment of the complaint is impossible. The decision of the demurrer turned exclusively on the construction of the statute set out in the complaint. The decision of the Court was, that under no circumstances would that statute support an action against the defendant. Obviously, then, since this statute is the only ground of action alleged against the defendant, and since the decision is, that the statute is insufficient to support an action, the plaintiffs, by no possible amendment, can exhibit a cause of action. To allow an amendment would be of no benefit to the plaintiffs, but would only involve a delay of justice and an accumulation of expense.

The plaintiffs are not without relief. They may either appeal from the judgment, and so reverse the error of the Court below—if there be error in my construction of the statute—or they may commence a new action on such a state of facts as they choose to exhibit.

The motion for leave to amend is denied, but without costs.

The motion for an additional allowance is granted. The case was "difficult and extraordinary" in a very emphatic sense; and a final judgment on a demurrer is a "trial," under section 309 of the Code. The additional allowance is five per cent. on the amount claimed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Kelly.

The calendar yesterday contained forty-nine cases, most of them of an insignificant character.

John Knoll was charged with assaulting Dan. Clifford, at One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. Bound over to keep the peace for one year. This seemed to have been a general free fight.

Louis Pabst, a small boy, with a bandage around his head, complained that another small boy, Geo. Linck, had beaten and stabbed him in First-avenue. Prisoner remanded to ascertain his character.

Margaret Manley thought her husband Michael not sufficiently loving, when married but five months. She complained of his beating and maltreating her generally. Michael testified that his wife did not conduct herself properly, staying out late and coming home drunk. The Judge told him to care for and provide for her, otherwise he should lock him up if she made any more complaint. He could get a divorce if he didn't want to live with her.

The remaining cases were complaints of petit larceny and assault and battery.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following-named persons have been admitted to probate during the week ending June 26:

Emily J. Noyes, Matthew Gilleland, Michael Dietz, Catharine E. Spiedel, Octavius Fabricotti, Conrad Lantz, Mary Malstead.

LEFT FOR RECORD.

Jacob Vetter, Mary Richard, Christina Kapp, Wm. Mead, Robert Camlay, Sarah R. Boyle, Charles A. Demarest.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

John Walworth, Benjamin Cohen, Bernard Rhinelander, Albert J. Rodman, Genevieva Kettler, Genefa Oberle, Elisabeth Schwab, Timothy Casserly, Hinda Korn, otherwise Hascher Korn, Alexander G. Fraser, Daniel Crilly, Roleand Noordemer, Louisa Hubert, Isaac R. Burton and Emma Joseph.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Elizabeth Stilwell, of the town of New-Utrecht; John Lang, Arend Hinck, Sarah A. Austin, Alice Griffin, Cornelius H. Scheehan and Joseph E. Underhill, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: J. D. Bouton, of Goshen, Litchfield County, Conn.; Elizabeth Oliver, Ellen McGuade, Robert B. Manley, Mary Ann Treweek, John Bavey, Conrad Billing, Charles E. Richter, Alfred S. Cramphin and John Gay, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of Margaret E. Reynolds, Thomas P. Reynolds, Mary C. Reynolds and James H. Reynolds were granted to Margaret Reynolds, their mother; of Emilie Moritz and Sophia Moritz, to John Faar, all of the City of Brooklyn.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

LARCENY OF MONEY.

Meyer Hecht, of No. 333 Canal-street, engaged Eliza Gould, aged 46, and a native of England, residing at No. 25 Oak-street, on the 19th inst., to clean his store. During her labors the woman had occasion to go near the office safe, in which had been deposited $130, wrapped up in a piece of brown paper. On the Monday following Mr. Hecht discovered the brown wrapper under his safe and the money gone. As Eliza was the only one beside himself who had had access to the safe while open, he caused her arrest. On being arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoner was fully committed for trial. The money was not recovered.

WORTHLESS CHECK.

Nathan L. Loewenick, a German of gentlemanly appearance, residing at No. 105 Clinton-street, was arraigned yesterday on a charge of having obtained from Messrs. Meyersberg & Bro., of No. 67 Murray-street, the sum of $165 on a check for that amount on the Continental National Bank, purporting to have been drawn by L. A. Palmer in favor of the prisoner. It appears that Loewenick called on Mr. Adolph Meyersberg and represented the check to be a genuine one, which subsequently proved to be false. The accused was remanded for trial.

A WISH GRANTED.

James Purcell called at the entrance to the Tombs Prison yesterday afternoon and demanded admittance to see a friend there incarcerated. He was referred to the clerk, Mr. Mark Finley, who refused the desired permission, as the visitors' hour had expired. Purcell then resorted to violence and vituperative language, which led to his arrest. The Magistrate, on learning the facts in the case, granted Purcell's wish to go in the prison, by committing him for trial at the Special Sessions. The rowdy was evidently cowed by his treatment, and submitted to his fate with becoming grace.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

ROBBED IN A SLEEPING CAR.

Mr. Richard E. Mott, of No. 207 West Forty-seventh-street, and Dr. Cattach, a friend, were occupants of a sleeping car on the New-Haven Railroad from Providence, R. I., to this City. The former gentleman had $210 in a pocket-book in his possession, which he hid in one of his boots before he retired, covering it with his stockings. The following morning he found his boots nicely polished, but minus the money. Suspecting Simon Johns, a colored man, who had charge of the car, of being the thief, he caused his arrest by Officer Stewart. Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island, appeared at court with the prisoner, and said that he thought he was innocent, as he had known him for some time, and had always regarded him as an honest man. The baggage-master of the car subsequently entered and informed the Court that he had discovered $190 secreted among the ashes of a stove belonging to the car. Johns was committed in default of $2,500. Later Justice DODGE held a private conversation with the alleged culprit, when he admitted that he had taken the money, but said that he did not like to return it to the owner, as he had thrown away the pocketbook.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

A LAGER-BEER SALOON OCCURRENCE.

On Thursday afternoon Jacob Klein came into the saloon of Wilhelm Raab, of No. 224 Sixth-street, and drank some lager-beer, after which he left for Twelfth-street, accompanied by Raab. The latter previously purchased two hundred cigars from Klein, displaying a roll of paper money at the time. Both men returned to the saloon together. Raab fell asleep, but was awakened by feeling strange hands in his pantaloons pockets. He then saw Klein running out of the back door of the saloon, and discovered that $170 had been taken from him. Klein was committed in default of $500 bail.

AN ELEPHANT KEEPER FLEECED.

Theodore Miller and Catharine Daly were jointly accused of stealing $175 from Paul Schaff while he was visiting the oyster saloon of the first named person in the Bowery. The complainant said that he was the keeper of the monster elephant at the Central Park. He testified that he had several drinks in the saloon, and that when he started to leave the woman seized his pocketbook, containing the money, and ran off. She was pursued by Miller, who overtook her and had a brief conversation with her. She was subsequently arrested by Officer George Davis, of the Seventeenth Precinct, when she acknowledged that she had taken the money, hoping that Schaff would follow her to get it, but had finally given it to Miller. Both prisoners were held to bail for examination.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, during the two weeks ending June 19, 1869: Second Division—Isaac F. Bissell, Aide-de-camp (Major,) original. Second Brigade—John Block, Aide-de-camp (First Lieutenant,) vice Charles Heyser, resigned. Battalion Washington Gray Cavalry—Samuel T. E. Beck, Surgeon, original. First Artillery—August Wasserchied, Second Lieutenant, vice John May, resigned. Fourth Infantry—John Jones, Captain, vice Turner Macan, resigned. Fifth Infantry—Lorenz Kirchhoff, Second Lieutenant, vice John F. Ulrich, resigned. Sixth Infantry—Julius R. Adler, Second Lieutenant, vice Chas. H. Raynor resigned. Eighth Infantry—John P. Leslie, First Lieutenant, vice Wm. Tate, transferred; James Cassiday, Second Lieutenant, vice John P. Leslie, promoted. Tenth Infantry—John A. Tomlinson, Captain, vice Robert Strathlee, resigned; Wm. J. Dickson, First Lieutenant, vice John A. Tomlinson, promoted; John A. Martin, Second Lieutenant, vice Wm. H. Mott, resigned. Twelfth Infantry—Victor Herb, Captain, vice Benj. D. Bacon, resigned; Morris Hollins, Quartermaster, vice Geo. L. Maxwell, relieved; Samuel V. Healy, First Lieutenant, vice Victor Herb, promoted; Moses Duckworth, Second Lieutenant, vice Samuel V. Healy, promoted. Twenty-sixth Infantry—Albert B. Goodrich, Chaplain, original; Michael E. Rush, Second Lieutenant, vice Frank Watson, promoted; Jacob Hassler, Second Lieutenant, vice L. H. Dodge, resigned; Henry Burke, Captain, vice C. A. Strong, resigned; Francis T. Watson, First Lieutenant, vice Henry Burke, promoted; John W. Roberts, Second Lieutenant, vice John Peattie, promoted. Thirty-fifth Infantry—Marcus F. Inman, Captain, vice W. P. Hening, resigned; Samuel B. Kellogg, First Lieutenant, vice E. L. Waite, resigned; G. K. Abner, Second Lieutenant, vice Samuel B. Kellogg, promoted. Seventy-ninth Infantry—Edward H. Dearin, First Lieutenant, vice John S. Dingwell, promoted; Wm. Lindsay, First Lieutenant, vice Duncan Miller, deceased; Peter L. Buchanan, Second Lieutenant, vice Wm. McKenzie, resigned. Eighty-fourth Infantry—Charles Birch, First Lieutenant, vice Findley Coles, moved; Benjamin Price, Second Lieutenant, vice Charles Birch, promoted.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period:

Second Brigade—First Lieutenant Charles Heyser, (Aide-de-Camp,) June 10. Second Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis De Courcy, June 10; Captain Sylvester Murphy, June 9. Fourth Infantry—First Lieutenant Wm. C. Smith, June 10. Twenty-fifth Infantry—Captain Wm. Blaise, June 10. Thirty-fifth Infantry—Second Lieutenant Frank Winch, June 10. Forty-fourth Infantry—Captain George H. Waite, June 10. Sixty-ninth Infantry—Captain Patrick J. Condon, June 10. Seventy-first Infantry—Captain Henry H. Evertson, June 16.

The announcement that the Seventy-first Infantry Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., would assemble at their armory at No. 113 West Thirty-second-street, last Wednesday evening, drew together a large concourse of fashionable people, who were anxious to witness the competitive drill for the handsome silver-mounted prize musket. The judges, Colonel William E. Van Wyck, Ninth Infantry; Captain Abram L. Webber, and a Captain of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., closely watched the movements of the two contestants, Sergeant Dowd, Co. F, and Sergeant George W. Bascom, Co. I, and decided in favor of Sergeant Dowd, who has held this prize for the past two years. The regimental line was then formed at Thirty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, at 8:15 o'clock, when the regiment and band proceeded on its moonlight parade through Madison-avenue, Broadway and Fifth-avenue, and created quite a sensation by their new full-dress uniform, with white pants. The sidewalks of the streets were crowded by those persons anxious to get a look at this favorite regiment.

A correspondent of the *Army and Navy Journal* gives the following interesting particulars relative to the new Drum Corps Association. The writer says: "It is to be known as the James Fisk, Jr., Independent Drum Corps, to be composed of thirty Drum-Majors, active and 'exempt,' those who are, undoubtedly, proficient in the use of the drum, and can use the 'piece.' We intend competing for superiority, both with the musket and drum, with any corps or company (after a certain length of time) that may wish to pit themselves against us. We are to be strictly soldiers and gentlemen in every sense of the word. The leaders in the movement at the present time are Drum-Majors Mulheny, Purdy, Hart, Jackson, Bulger and others. We, or at least the major part of us, have served in the field, not alone as Drum-Majors, but as commissioned officers. We are backed up by honorary members, with such able and well-tried men as Ex-Drum-Major Graham, of the Seventh N. G.; Drum-Major Smith, present Drum-Major of the Seventh; Burchardt, of the Fifth, &c. We are to have with us, as an instructor in tactics, one of the most proficient of officers, an Ex-Colonel of the Third Brigade. Our rooms are at present No. 263 Seventh-avenue, northeast corner Twenty-fifth-street. We are to be strictly an independent organization, to be attached to no particular organization or regiment, only as we are engaged on our own terms."

The Fourth Company of the Seventh Regiment proceeded to Glen Cove, L. I., on Friday last, on an excursion in celebration of the sixty-third anniversary of their organization. The command turned out in good strength and was accompanied by the regimental band. As the day proved fine, the members paraded in white pantaloons, and the company made a fine appearance while on the march to the boat. After a pleasant day's enjoyment, the fourth company returned home at a late hour, and were received with suitable escort.

Adjutant S. M. Wright, of the First Artillery, having received leave of absence until Sept. 1 proximo, Lieutenant August Hoctale has been detailed to the Regimental Staff as Acting Adjutant.

The Ninth Regiment has decided to make an excursion to Stamford, Conn. The Board of Officers have therefore appointed a special committee to visit Stamford and perfect the necessary arrangements for the visit of the Ninth to that City. It is anticipated that the excursion will prove a grand success, as the people of Stamford announce their intention to afford their visitors a fitting reception. The event will take place some time next month. As the members of the regiment are enthusiastic in the matter, we anticipate that the command will parade in full strength, and as the new dress-uniform will be worn on the occasion, it will make a fine appearance.

The commissioned officers of the Second Regiment are ordered to assemble, in fatigue uniform, at the regimental armory, on Friday next, at 8 o'clock P. M., for drill and instruction. Promotions—Sergeant Thomas Maguire to be Drum-Major, vice Michael Creagan, resigned. Corporal Geo. Bowles to be Quartermaster-Sergeant of Company E. Discharges—Private W. K. Whitford, of Company B, by reason of expiration of term of service. Sergeant John Kelly and Corporal Thomas Kelly, of Company H, have been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Dakin has been elected Colonel of the Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, vice Jourdan, resigned. Major F. A. Mason has been promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, and Captain Philip H. Briggs was made Major.

The Forty-seventh Regiment Battalion of Brooklyn had a good time last week while on a visit to New-Haven, Conn. There were nearly 200 men under arms.

The Twelfth Regiment has decided to make an excursion to Albany, by boat, some time next month. The Seventh Regiment will also proceed up the Hudson on an excursion, to last two nights and three days. The date has been fixed for the 21st proximo.

The officers and members of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, gave their numerous friends a reception and supper on Friday evening, at the Regimental Armory in Fourteenth-street. The occasion was intended to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the organization. The affair was well attended, and proved a decided success. After a well-spread table had been assaulted and carried by storm, several toasts were heartily given and as happily responded to. Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, in the opening speech, spoke highly of the Company as an organization, and congratulated Captain McGrath, on his accession to the command. He somewhat saddened the festivities, however, by informally announcing the approaching resignation of Colonel Remmey. Captains Tate, Cullen and Vose also responded to toasts. Mr. Jardine surprised his friends by a most eloquent speech. After a really pleasant time, the guests separated from their hosts, evidently well pleased with their evening's entertainment.

Society of the Army of the Potomac—Reunion Programme and Arrangements.

The Executive Committee of the proposed Society of the Army of the Potomac have arranged the following programme for the reunion to be held in this City on the 5th of July next:

At 9 A. M., a review of the First Division National Guard.

At 11 A. M., the general meeting for adoption of constitution and by-laws and election of officers, at Steinway Hall.

At 8 P. M., an oration will be delivered at the Grand Opera House by General JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLIN, to be followed by the banquet, toasts, speeches, &c.

Badges admitting the holder to the grand stand for the review, and to all meetings of the Society, except the banquet, will be forwarded on application to the undersigned. The price of tickets to the banquet has been fixed at $8 50, which should be sent to the Secretary of the Joint Committee, when he will forward the necessary tickets. The Committee not feeling authorized to make any arrangement for the banquet save for those who give notice of their intention to be present, earnestly request officers intending to be present to notify the Secretary.

It is announced also that the following railroad companies have agreed to return free tickets to members attending the reunion: Erie Railroad, Pennsylvania Central Railroad, New-Jersey Central Railroad, New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Jeffersonville Railroad, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The following roads will issue tickets at two-thirds the usual fare: Camden and Amboy Railroad, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will issue tickets from Washington to New-York and return for $10 70, and the New-York and Boston Railroad will issue tickets from Boston to New-York and return for $7, provided fifty tickets are purchased at one time.

The Committee of Arrangements confidently anticipate the attendance of a large number of officers formerly attached to the Army of the Potomac, as replies to their circulars have been received from all parts of the Union.

Army and Navy of the Gulf Society.

Brigadier-Generals E. L. Molineaux, C. C. Dwight, C. T. Christensen, Geo. B. Drake, Duncan S. Walker, Wm. Wilson and Major H. Lawrance Sheldon, the Executive Committee, appointed in March last at a preliminary meeting of the army and navy, formerly serving in the Department of the Gulf, held in this City, announce in a recent circular that the first annual reunion and banquet of the Society will take place at the Stetson House, Long Branch, New-Jersey, July 9, the anniversary of the capture of Port Hudson. The Reception Committee, consisting of Generals Christensen, Drake and Hubbard, and the Treasurer, Major Clarence T. Barrett, will be in attendance at the Astor House, New-York, on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of July, to receive officers arriving in the City. On July 8, those officers wishing to attend the reunion will meet in the parlors of the Astor House at 11 A. M., where a brief business meeting will be held. At 1 P. M. the Society will proceed by special steamer to Long Branch. In the evening the annual oration will be delivered by Major-General Wm. H. Emory, U. S. A., former Commander of the Nineteenth Corps, after which a poem will be read by Colonel A. J. Duganne, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York Volunteers. A banquet will be given at 8 P. M., at which there will be responses by prominent officers of the Department, and Admiral D. G. Farragut will preside.

A meeting will be held, at 10 A. M., on the 9th to take measures for collating historical and biographical material for an accurate history of the department. At 2 P. M. a special steamer for the accommodation of the Society will leave for return trip. By this arrangement the Committee claim that they have secured a desirable place for a Summer reunion at less cost than if held in the City. Privileges of different club-houses of the City have also been obtained for members of the Society during their stay.

The price of tickets, including banquet and fare to and from the Branch will be $8, which can be obtained of the Reception Committee on the days above named. Officers desiring to join the Association are requested to send their address, (inclosing $3 initiation fee,) to Colonel G. P. Hawes, No. 20 Nassau-street, New-York, or to General Geo. B. Drake, No. 15 India Wharf, Boston, Mass., either of whom will give any further information that may be desired. Officers are further requested to state if they will probably be present at the reunion, that provision may be made for them.

Arrangements, which will be announced hereafter, are being effected by which members of the Society can procure excursion tickets at half fare, by the different routes leading to and from New-York.

The following officers have accepted an invitation and will be present at the reunion: Major-Generals Butler, Banks, Canby, Franklin, Sherman, Weitzel, Grover, Hurlbut; Brigadier-Generals Fessenden, Paine, Washburn, Shepley, Sergeant, Birge, Fiske, Davidson, Macauly, Lee, Bowen, Stone, Roberts, Beckwith, Thomas, Alexander, J. G. Wilson, Beale, and others, both of the Navy and Army.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1869. JULY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. COR. OF CANAL-ST.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.

SIX PER CENT. ALLOWED on sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK. SUN BUILDING, (PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE,) OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

German and French spoken.

Deposits of One Dollar, or less, received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

A deposit before July 1 will draw interest from that date—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, No. 224 3d-av., corner 20th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now, will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,350,697 07.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY. DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

INSTRUCTION.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

REV. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., POULTNEY, VT., opens Ripley Female College for boarders, July 14. This is a splendid resort at reasonable rates.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

Wholesale and retail depots,

No. 145 Fulton-st. and No. 39 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Laboratory, Jersey City, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO RETIRE from a wholesale boys' clothing house in this City, wishes to connect himself with a men's clothing house in connection with boys' goods, or would treat with boys' clothing house; understands men's and boys' goods; is a good buyer, a manufacturer, salesman and correspondent. Address WM. ADDISON, Box No. 144 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

Cash capital ... $250,000
Surplus, June 1, 1869 ... 112,000
Assets ... 362,000

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

At an election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.: Effingham Townsend, Jacob Van Wagenen, Chas. R. Swords, John R. Willis, D. Henry Haight, Preston H. Hodges, Amos R. Eno, Walter Barnes, John Watson, Henry Coffin, Samuel Willets, John D. Griffen, Don Alonzo Cushman, Charles H. Isham, Uriah J. Smith, William Paton, Sylvester L. H. Ward, James B. Ames, Jr., John Scott Boyd, Egbert A. Clark, Isaac Orme.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES, Jr., was unanimously elected President, vice HUGH LAING, deceased. WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE, TOPEKA, June 11, 1869. Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of Kansas, falling due July 1 proximo, will be paid at the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway. GEORGE GRAHAM, State Treasurer.

OFFICE HOUSTON TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date at the National City Bank. D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK. Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. JACOB CAMPBELL, President. Dated New-York, May 10, 1869. This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY. Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st. ED. W. BRANDON, JEROME BUCK, HENRY SPEAR, Commissioners.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16, 1869. THE INTEREST DUE ON THE Bonds of the State of South Carolina, since July 1, 1867, will be paid on and after July 1, 1869, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia. The interest due on the Registered Stock of the State since July 1, 1867, will be paid at the Treasury Department in Columbia only. NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer of the State of South Carolina.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, June 11, 1869. THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in United States gold coin, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 114 State-st., Boston, on FRIDAY, June 25; and at the banking-house of Blake Bros. & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, July 1. Lots of twenty or more coupons will be received by Blake, Bro. & Co. for examination on the 29th and 30th of June. Schedules will be furnished on application. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 23, 1869. THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York. The War Loan Bonds drawn for redemption July 1, 1869, will be paid, agreeable to notice of this department given April 1, 1869. EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869. THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, less Government tax. JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869. THE COUPONS OF THE GRAND River Valley Railroad Company, due on the 1st of July next, will be paid at this office. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 22, 1869. THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic of New-York. CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—The annual interest on the outstanding scrip of this Company will be due and payable at their transfer office, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on and after July 1, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive. B. S. GIBLIN, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Coupons of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1869, will please present them on and after that date at this Bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

$165,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage. Second mortgages, insurance stock, and scrips, bought and sold. Wanted, 100 shares Astor Insurance Stock. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES OF ALL kinds bought at highest market price, by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—300 SHARES STOCK UNION Pacific Railroad Company. Wanted—Bonds of counties in States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Iowa. WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City property in amounts of $5,000 and upward. Principals only dealt with. Address P. O. Box No. 374.

DIVIDENDS.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 15, 1869. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st proximo, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 23d inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 6th of July next. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, WATKINS, N. Y., June 24, 1869. A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company at Watkins, Schuyler County, New-York, on and after July 1, 1869. DANIEL BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (free of all tax,) payable on and after July 1, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from June 26 to June 30, inclusive. R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of July next. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1. The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 2. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to day of payment. W. H. COX, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of June next to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 12th day of June next. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on the 12th day of June next, at 3 P. M., and opened on THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, on and after July 1, 1869. The transfer books will close June 19, and reopen July 2. By order of the Board, F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869. A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 21. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, June 24, 1869. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable on the 2d of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 3d July. Stockholders upon the New-York books will receive their dividends at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place. J. LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all taxes, payable July 1, 1869. The transfer books will be closed on June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st prox. JNO. T. HILL, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2, 1869. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869. THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer book will be closed on the 24th inst., and reopened on the morning of July 2. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 1 prox. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., until 1st July next. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer book will be closed. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment inclusive. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 6 prox. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway. THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary. NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, July 3. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1st prox., until which time the transfer books will remain closed. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 1st proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869. THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, prox. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, NO. 90 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Six per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable to stockholders on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after THURSDAY, July 1, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MERCER AND GRUNDY COUNTY BONDS, STATE OF MISSOURI.—The semi-annual interest due July 1, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) Per Cent., and Government tax, has been declared THIS DAY, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

TEAS.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY receive their TEAS by the cargo from the best Tea districts of China and Japan, and sell them in quantities to suit customers at cargo prices.

PRICE LIST.
Oolong Black, 80c., 90c.; best, $1 per pound.
Best Mixed Tea in the City, 90c. and $1 per pound.
English Breakfast, $1; best, $1 20 per pound.
Imperial Green, $1; fine, $1 20; best, $1 50 per pound.
Young Hyson, $1; fine, $1 20; best, $1 50 per pound.
Uncolored Japan, $1; fine, $1 10; best, $1 20 per pound.
Gunpowder Green, $1; fine, $1 20; best, $1 50 per pound.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.
Best Rio Coffee, ground, 20c. and 25c. per pound.
Best Maracaibo, ground, 20c. and 25c. per pound.
Finest Old Government Java, 40c. per pound, fresh roasted and ground daily at the headquarters of the American Tea Company, between Washington and Greenwich, on the north side.
No. 78 VESEY-ST., near Washington Market, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, competent and reliable, a situation as housekeeper, or to attend an invalid, or would take charge of one or two children. Address D. E. WILLMAN, Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 166 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

OBSERVE THIS.—PARTIES NOT REquiring the constant services of a book-keeper can have their books written up and accounts posted at a moderate charge by addressing ADVERTISER, Box No. 143 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (AMERIcan,) a situation as coachman and gardener; would be very useful on a gentleman's place in the country. Address P. H., Box No. 208 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, a Protestant woman, competent to take charge of a young baby; one who works Wheeler & Wilson machine preferred. Apply at No. 127 East 16th-st., between the hours of 10 and 1, for three days.

WANTED—TO WORK FOR A REGULAR salary, twenty good active boys, between 10 and 18 years old, who can give good references and security to the amount of $10. Apply at The Democrat counting-room, No. 166 Nassau-st.

AGENTS WANTED—CAN MAKE $15 PER day selling the Blake C[illegible] Spring. Send for circulars. C. K. GOODWIN, Manic Comb Co., No. 512 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON —VIA— FALL RIVER, DIRECT. THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS, WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.) —AT 5 P. M.— DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 4:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 5:30 A. M. RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC, THE SPLENDID STEAMERS, NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER, WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,) —AT 6:30 P. M.— FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening. JAMES FISK, Jr., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director. CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent. H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent. NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports. One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn. Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR CONEY ISLAND. The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. WM. P. BAULSIR, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:30, 12:30, and 3:30, Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 12:40, and 3:40, Pier No. 4, (Morris-st.,) North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 27th-st., each way, for passengers only. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip, New-York, at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 24 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 27th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN, leave Pier foot of Harrison-st., daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st. Pier 34 N. R. On Pier, B. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO ANTWERP. CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN ... July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK ... Aug. 4
And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
To Southampton, $30, Cur'y | To Havre ... $35, Currency
To Antwerp ... $35, Currency | To Paris ... 38, Currency
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE. From Pier No. 47 North River. PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday June 26, at 3 P. M. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23. NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS ... July 1
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE ... July 8
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau) ... July 15
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M. The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS ... July 8. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN ... July 29. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows: MARIPOSA ... KEMBLE ... Saturday, July 3. GEO. CROMWELL ... VAIL ... Saturday, July 10. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Cabin passage, $20. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st. The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow July 7.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 283 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Superior four-story brown-stone high-stoop house; hardwood finish; in fine order; furniture if desired. Also, desirable houses in 46th, 47th, 48th and 50th sts., and 5th and Madison avs. and other localities, furnished or unfurnished, $17,000 to $100,000; some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.—FOR SALE OR will be leased unfurnished, except doctor's office. Apply as above.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PROPERTY AT BLOOMfield, N. J., of 32 acres; located nearly two miles (half and full distance) from the Railroad Depot House; is modern built, 22x30, wing 18x30, extension 15x24, 2½ stories, with eight rooms in and cellar under; two small barns; the land is elevated, giving commanding views; has four acres in wood, one acre in quince and pear; peach, apple trees and berry bushes in abundance; also, fine spring and stream on it. Price of whole property, $30,000, one-third cash, or buildings and as few acres as desired at proportionate rate. Premises vacant and house in excellent condition for immediate occupation. Further particulars and premises shown by MOORE & PIERSON, near hotel and depot, Bloomfield, N. J.

A SUPERIOR FARM, 200 ACRES, house and outbuildings, in complete order, beautifully located on high ground, one mile from depot, 15 miles from City by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale, with crops, stock, furniture, &c., or exchange for good City property. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$15,500.—HOUSE WITH MODern improvements and five acres land, barn, garden &c.; Westchester County; one hour from City, one mile from depot; fine stream of water on place. Apply at No. 235 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$6,500.—HOUSE, NINE ROOMS and six acres ground, one hour from City; one mile and a half from depot. Apply at No. 235 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID E. GREEN, No. 123 Pearl-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THORNTON M. HODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 836 Broadway, corner 4th-st., offers for rent brown-stone front four-story house, No. 323 West 14th-st., will be put in order, $2,000. Three-story brick house, No. 125 Waverly-place, newly painted and papered throughout, in perfect order, $1,300. Second floor No. 127 Waverly-place, just been painted and papered throughout, per month, $25. Store No. 48 Hudson-st., $450. Rooms and bedrooms at No. 48 Hudson-st., from $5 to $15.

$150 PER MONTH.—NEW HOUSE, partly furnished, 15 rooms, modern improvements, fine outbuildings, five (5) acres land. One mile from depot, in Westchester County; one hour from City. Garden made. Apply at No. 235 Broadway, Room No. 2.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT FOR THE Summer, partially furnished, a comfortable cottage, one hour from the City, perfectly healthy and very desirable to a family with small children; use of horse and carriage, if desired. See the owner, No. 36 Reade-st.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS', WEST POINT, a large furnished house and country place, with horses and carriages, if desired; large vegetable and fruit garden; everything ready for immediate possession. Apply to ALFRED PELL, Jr., No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, ALL IMprovements, on Boulevard, 11th-av. and 141st-st., rent $600; also three-story and basement house, No. 444 West 20th-st. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 58 Bleecker-st.

$40 PER MONTH.—NEAT HOUSE; SIX acres of land; nine rooms; one hour from City; one mile from depot, in Westchester County. Apply at No. 235 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—TO LET, ON the beach, two well furnished cottages, of 12 rooms each, with or without board; stabling and coach-houses. Inquire at No. 59 William-st.

TO LET—SEVEN ROOMS ON ONE FLOOR. Can be seen at No. 201 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 3 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, two nicely-furnished second-story rooms, with or without board; in the vicinity of 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., preferred; will be permanent if suited. Address W. C. W., Box No. 3,673 Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE in Brooklyn to cost about $12,000, on easy terms; healthy location; all improvements, &c.; full particulars required. Address RUSSEL, Box No. 112 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 119 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVing-place, handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, for families or party of gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, at No. 124 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

POSITIVE SALE OF 139 VILLA SITES, CITY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J., adjoining Hyde Park, ON PEMBERTON, CENTRAL, LANE AND FIELD AVS. AND ADJOINING STREETS. Sixty-five minutes from Wall-st., N. Y. These plots will be sold by auction upon the ground on TUESDAY, June 29, 1869, rain or shine, as the land is a sandy loam and not muddy after a rain. It is the most elevated land on the plain. The avenues and streets regularly graded and laid out by E. Graves, City Surveyor of New-York. It is most beautifully situated, having all the comforts of gas, water, accessibility to the City, with pure mountain air, fine drives and healthiness of the country. Special train leaves foot of Liberty-st., TUESDAY, June 29, at 11 A. M. Lunch, &c., on the arrival of the train. For free passes, maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to D. C. HYDE, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

RAHWAY, N. J. DELIGHTFUL FREE EXCURSION. JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y., are now prepared to issue free tickets over New-Jersey Railroad to all respectable persons who wish to attend their great auction sale of 250 RAHWAY CITY LOTS, to take place on TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 29. Splendid lunch and plenty of it will be ready on the arrival of cars. Special train will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock June 29. Tickets may also be obtained of Geo. R. Jaques, Esq., No. 205 Broadway, and of F. Blank, Esq., corner of Cedar and Temple sts.

RAILROADS.

1869. LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD. This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, leaving New-York from pier No. 30 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at ... 4 P. M. Leaving Long Branch at ... 7:15 A. M. Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare each way ... $1 00. Excursion tickets ... 1 50. Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $45. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:30 P. M., landing at pier No. 30 about 8 P. M. On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. E. PAUL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c. NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS. The beautiful and commodious steamer SUNNYSIDE can be chartered for the present to select parties for excursions. Apply on board, Pier No. 30 North River, or by letter to Box No. 686 Post Office.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & H. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT ARROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—A CONTRACT TO let for blasting and breaking iron ore and rock near the City; steady work for fifty men for a term of years. Apply at No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 22.

DRY GOODS.

AITKEN & MILLER, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 18TH-ST., WILL OPEN, IN THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT, ON MONDAY, JUNE 28, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF SASH RIBBONS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

DRESS GOODS.

We invite special attention to the inducements offered by us in every description of DRESS GOODS AND MATERIALS FOR SUITS. Purchasers will SAVE FULLY 25 PER CENT. by examining our stock before going elsewhere. We shall open on MONDAY a job lot of the finest CHINTZ-FIGURED FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIES ever imported; guaranteed PERFECTLY FAST IN COLOR, and at least 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE REGULAR PRICE.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, one door below Bleecker-st.

Llama Lace Shawls FROM AUCTION, OF A SUPERIOR MAKE, $5 AND UPWARD. ALSO, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c., in all of which we offer unprecedented inducements.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY, (Late with Lord & Taylor,) NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

R. H. MACY. SPECIALTIES. 500 BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, FROM $12 50 TO $90. BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS. 100 CARTONS SASH RIBBONS. 500 CASES FINE STRAW GOODS. 1,000 LADIES' TIES AND BOWS. CLEARING FRENCH FANCY GOODS, AND WHITE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, AT VERY LOW PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14TH-ST., 13TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

R. H. MACY. HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, FINE STRAW GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS AND VELVETS, PERFUMERY AND SOAPS, TRIMMING SATINS, SILKS, BUTTONS, &c., SMALL WARES, PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st., 13th-st. and 6th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will, on MONDAY, June 28, open A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND WHITE IRON GRENADINE BAREGES, BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA LACE POINTES. A few very rich CHAMBERY DRESSES, and a LARGE LINE of EXTRA QUALITY BLACK SILKS, of the CHOICEST MAKES, at PRICES GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE. ALSO, to CLOSE the IMPORTATION, PRIOR TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY, A large line of BLACK TAFFETA and GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, IN ALL WIDTHS. NECKTIES AND SASHES IN GREAT VARIETY, BLACK GROUND ROMAN SASHES, &c., &c. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will make, on MONDAY, June 28, STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF ALMOST ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, BAREGES, &c., &c., And will offer a large lot of BROCHE GRENADINE BAREGE DRESSES AT $5 EACH, RECENTLY SOLD AT $10, BROCHE BAREGES AT 25c. PER YARD, RECENTLY 85c. The balance of their PLAID POPLIN SUITS, READY MADE, $7 EACH, and of their DOMESTIC PRINTED PERCALE ROBES AT $2, RECENTLY SOLD AT $4. PRINTED PERCALE WALKING SUITS, READY MADE, ONLY $5 EACH. LADIES' HATS, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, ONLY $2 50. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

ALL PANIC PRICES! HEAVY GINGHAMS, 10c.; worth 18c. BEST DELAINES, 12½c.; worth 25c. EXTRA YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 12½c.; worth 18c. FINE SHEETING MUSLIN, 10c. A YARD. HEAVY WATERPROOF, $1; worth $1 50. WHITE MARSEILLES, 25c., 37½c.; worth 40c., 60c. 5,000 PARASOLS, 50c., 75c. and $1, and $1 50 up. 5,000 SUN UMBRELLAS, 40c., 50c., 75c. and $1 up. FINE YARD-WIDE FLANNELS, 30c.; worth 50c. BLACK CORDED SILK, $1 75; old price $2 25. SPLENDID DRESS GOODS, 25c. and 30c.; old price 40c. and 50c. TABLE LINENS, 50c.; worth full 75c. ALPACAS, TOWELS, CASSIMERES, TICKS, &c., any price you wish. Terrible dull trade has upset prices, and these rates are only for cash buyers. Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken people can save nearly one-half by buying of us. Remember the Muslins for 12½c.; sold all over at 18c. FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MOURNING GOODS. Closing out of the Spring and Summer stock of IRON GRENADINES, BYZANTINES, MUSLINS, BOMBAZINES, CRAPE CLOTH, TAMISE, ALPACAS, &c., AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES. BEAUTIFUL FRENCH BONNETS AT $5, FORMER PRICE $9. SUITS READY MADE AND TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

S. B. JANES, Auctioneer.

SALE OF BLAST FURNACES, IRON MINES, &c. For sale by auction, on June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at LILLIE SAFE AND IRON COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 16 Park-place, New-York, about 939 acres of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, comprising 2 blast furnaces, making about 250 tons of iron per week; mines supplying the furnaces with magnetic iron ore; large foundry and machine shop driven by water power, and other valuable improvements. Also, supplies of coal, ore, &c.; teams, produce, and other chattels in use for conducting the mining and manufacturing business upon said lands. For particulars inquire of S. B. JANES, Treasurer and Agent, No. 16 Park-place, New-York. Sale adjourned to June 18, at 12 o'clock M. Sale adjourned to June 28, at 12 M.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC sale, on THURSDAY, July 1, 1869, on board the vessel, by order of the Hon. E. G. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, THE IRON STEAMER "VIRGIN," now lying at the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company's wharf, Hoboken; Clyde built, length 216 feet, breadth 24 feet 5 inches, depth of hold 13 feet 5 inches, tonnage 461 56-100, engines double oscillating. Terms of sale—Ten per cent of the amount bid to be deposited by the successful bidder at the time of sale. The remainder to be paid on confirmation of the sale by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of the vessel. For further particulars inquire of M. H. GRINNELL, Collector of Customs, New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS and Art Galleries.—MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 28, 29, 30, at 7 o'clock—Sale of the private library of W. H. Corner, Esq., of Baltimore, consisting principally of works relating to America, many very scarce, and a large number of books illustrated by insertion of extra portraits, engravings, &c. Also, a valuable collection of autograph letters, including one of Mary Washington, (mother of George Washington) two of which are only known to exist. Also, many rare works, portraits, engravings, &c., relating to General Washington. Catalogues ready; price 25 cents. Books on exhibition Monday morning.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also, PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS OF LUCILLE WESTERN, LUCILLE WESTERN AS LADY ISABEL VANE, LADY ISABEL VANE, AND MME. VINE, MME. VINE IN EAST LYNNE. EAST LYNNE. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. IN REHEARSAL, OLIVER TWIST. Admission, 50 cents; parquet and circle, $1; family circle, 25 cents. Matinee—Admission, 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON CELEBRATION DAY.

WALLACK'S. NOTICE.—Owing to arrangements effected with the Selwyn Boston Combination, the Pantomime and Lauri Troupe season must terminate on SATURDAY, July 3. PRODUCTION FOR POSITIVELY 6 NIGHTS ONLY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE, of the new grand Spectacular Burlesque Pantomime of CORALLINE; or, SIR RUPERT THE RECKLESS, introducing NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, COSTUMES, and the LAURI TROUPE IN NEW COMIC SCENES. MONDAY, JULY 5, DORA AND BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts. THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. THIS (SUNDAY) JUNE 27, 1869, TWO GRAND CONCERTS, TWO GRAND CONCERTS, AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, EVENING at 8 o'clock. MR. J. LEVY, the greatest virtuoso of the day on the cornet-a-piston, together with the eminent soloists already connected with THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA, WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS, in a new and brilliant programme every concert. Conductor ... THEODORE THOMAS. Admission ... Thirty-five cents. Private boxes ... Extra two dollars.

DEDICATION OF SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG BATTLE-GROUND, July 1, 1869. The New-Jersey Railroad, Camden and Amboy, Pennsylvania Central and Northern Central Railroads have united in an arrangement for running trains through from New-York to Gettysburg, without change of cars, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 29 and 30, 1869, leaving New-York from the foot of Cortlandt-st., as follows:

Leave New-York	8:40 A. M.	Leave Wrightsville	3:25 P. M.
New-Brunswick	10:04 A. M.	York	4:20 P. M.
Mantua Junction	11:22 A. M.	Hanover Junction	4:50 P. M.
Lancaster	2:35 P. M.	Arrive Gettysburg	6:15 P. M.

Returning July 2, trains will leave as follows: Leave Gettysburg 8 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Arrive Wrightsville 12:40 P. M. and 4:20 P. M. Arrive Lancaster 1:40 P. M. and 5:54 P. M. Arrive Philadelphia 4:10 P. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Mantua Junction 4:10 P. M. Leave West Philadelphia 12 Midnight. Leave New-Brunswick 3:18 and 3:55 A. M. Arrive New-York 7:40 and 5:17 A. M. Tickets for the round trip, $10. Tickets to Gettysburg good from June 28 to July 1, inclusive. Tickets from Gettysburg good from July 1 to July 3, inclusive. For tickets apply at No. 1 Astor House and depot of New-Jersey Railroad Company, foot of Cortlandt-st. HENRY W. GWINNER, General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Central R. R. F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent New-Jersey R. R.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, (WEST End,) N. J., offers unequaled inducements to merchants, business men and families, being only eight minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts.; twenty-six trains daily via New-Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars; new house, splendid location, fronting on Demott Park; first-class table; elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; permanent board, $7 50 to $20 per week; transient guests, $2 75 per day. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING at Maplewood, South Orange, N. J., by Mrs. M. A. JENNINGS; four minutes' walk from depot; accommodations excellent; terms moderate; permanent families desired; plenty of shade, play-grounds, stabling, &c., with beautiful scenery on slope of nearest mountain to New-York. Reference: R. M. Lockwood, Esq., No. 28 Wall-st.; R. C. Spear, No. 50 Cedar-st.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A VERY pleasant farm-house in the neighborhood of Rev. H. Ward Beecher's, Peekskill, would accommodate one or two first-class families for the season. Those willing to pay liberally for superior accommodations address K., Box No. 122 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. R., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN with his wife, six children and nurse, in some private family within one hour of the City; New-Jersey preferred. Address E. M. S., Box No. 150 Times Office.

ON THE SHREWSBURY.—A FINE LOcation for a few boarders; best of bathing and sailing; no mosquitoes; terms moderate. Apply to GEO. B. CHAMPLAIN, Red Bank, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FORT WASHINGton, on the banks of the Shrewsbury River; bathing, boating and fishing. Inquire at 124 West 24th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL. Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL. FRANKLIN COUNTY, VERMONT. W. H. BURROUGHS, PROPRIETOR. The above hotel is now open for the reception of guests. First-class accommodations. Pure Vermont air, (so favorable for invalids and others;) wild and picturesque scenery, (including fine views of Mount Mansfield and the Adirondacks,) boating, fishing, splendid drives, &c., &c. This hotel is adjacent to the famous MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, whose waters have wrought such almost miraculous cures of the most obstinate diseases. Railroads from every direction to St. Albans, and from there it is a charming ride of ten miles. Communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE. This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week. Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M. CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL, AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor, (Established 1812.) At the terminus of the SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD, PATCHOGUE, L. I. Situated near the great South Bay, with several beautiful lakes convenient, abounding in fish, with boats for rowing or fishing free of extra charge. NO MOSQUITOES OR FEVER AND AGUE. Bar and Billiard-room separate.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y. Large new house, 150 feet elevation, with extensive grounds on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class; now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. HUESTIS HOUSE, No. 34 South Broadway, two doors south of Congress Spring, now open for families.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route. Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop. Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burr's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. It is desirably situated on high ground, and distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health; it is well shaded and retired. Good stabling. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

LAUCH'S HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, Shore road, now open for the reception of guests. Particular attention is called to the restaurant, the most elegant at this fashionable Summer resort, and to the confectionery connected with the Hotel, in which the choicest dishes and his renowned ice-creams will be served at all hours; several splendid parlors reserved for private dinners and parties. A. LAUCH, No. 584 Broadway.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE—NYACK ON the Hudson, N. Y., T. E. PROCTER, Proprietor.—Open July 1 as a first-class hotel; situation and grounds unsurpassed; no place this side of West Point compares with it. Board $15 to $18 per week. Fine beach, romantic walks and drives and numerous other attractions.

WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE.—Fine fishing, boating, &c. For circulars, &c., call on or address M. P. BROWNING & CO., No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, or at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 25; good fishing and bathing. E. G. KING, Proprietor.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, FLUSHING BAY, now open; accommodations first-class; terms moderate. Apply to L. D'HOMERGUE, Flushing, L. I.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE, MR. EDWIN ADAMS, MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, MISS FANNY MORANT, In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled ENOCH ARDEN, founded on Tennyson's beautiful poem of that name. "A shipwreck'd sailor waiting for a sail; No sail from day to day." The play will be produced FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEW-YORK, and with the same care and attention that has characterized the former productions at this establishment. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE. THE TWO LEGITIMATE SUCCESSES! SECOND AND LAST WEEK. MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, DORA, with its splendid cast, and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Seats received with every favor by delighted audiences at each representation. Seats may be secured at the box office; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway. Doors open at 7½. Begins at 8 o'clock. The burlesque begins at 10:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. CROWDED HOUSES. GEO. L. FOX'S AMERICAN COMIC PANTOMIME, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. THE SENSATIONAL DANCERS, THE KIRALFY TROUPE. MLLE. SANGALI AND BALLET. GEO. L. FOX, (the excelsior,) CLOWN. Matinees at 1½ Wednesday and Saturday.

THE WAVERLEY. Manager ... T. E. MORRIS. INAUGURATION OF THE SUMMER SEASON. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29. POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT AT POPULAR PRICES. THE DE LAVE FAMILY, THE GREATEST OF ALL GYMNASTS, who perform feats of gymnastic excellence, never before attempted by MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD. MINNIE JACKSON AND ASA CUSHMAN in their wonderful Protean Entertainment, assisted by a host of novelty.

BOWERY THEATRE. MR. W. H. WHALLEY FOR SIX NIGHTS. NICK OF THE WOODS. CARPENTER OF ROUEN. Wednesday at 2 o'clock GRAND MATINEE for the benefit of the widow of the late Mr. Alexander Young, formerly Doorkeeper.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST. GREAT COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS. Engagement for SIX NIGHTS ONLY of the DIMINUTIVE ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, LITTLE MAC. LITTLE MAC. LITTLE MAC. LITTLE MAC. A Dwarf in Stature, a Giant in Talent. G. W. H. Griffin, Dave Reed, Hogan, Hughes, DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT, and the entire EXCELSIOR TROUPE.

WONDERS FROM ALASKA. Will open SATURDAY MORNING, June 26, EXHIBITION OF ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES collected in the TERRITORY OF ALASKA, by Edward G. Fast, Esq., late of the United States Army, consisting of more than 2,000 most VALUABLE AND UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANTIQUITY, forming one of the most remarkable collections ever shown in this country. Exhibition open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place and 8th-st. Admission 25 cents; season tickets, $1. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Classes for Summer Term now forming. Terms, $10 per quarter. No vacation.

THE TURF.

RUNNING MEETING. PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, SATURDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, June 26, 30, and July 3. WEDNESDAY, June 30. Handicap Sweepstakes; all ages; 1¼ miles; $500. Prospect Park Cup, value $700; 2¼ miles; sweepstakes; all ages. Purse, $300; 1½ miles; all ages. Purse, $300; 1¼ miles; all ages. Purse, $400; 2½ miles; all ages.

Members of the American Jockey Club can obtain badges by applying to Messrs. BAXTER & HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

The Messrs. STETSON, of the Astor House, have kindly consented to take charge of the Club-house during the meeting.

The Course can be reached by Coney Island cars, which leave Fulton Ferry every five minutes, direct. Those driving will find the most direct route through Fulton-st. to Clinton to Third-place, thence through to Prospect Park direct. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President. EDW. P. MORRIS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A CLOSE-MATCHED BLACK team, free drivers, young and sound, well broke, and of great endurance, about 15½ hands, will be sold cheap. Inquire of LEADBETTER, stables 7th-av. and Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOURTEEN SECond-hand one-horse City railroad passenger cars. Apply at the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100. Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 35 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

SONGS AND BALLADS IN BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—Price 50c. each number, post free. 32—Baritone songs (18.) 33—Songs for gentlemen (18.) 34—Songs for ladies (18.) 77—Claribel's, Gabriel's and Balfe's 18 songs. 39—Moore's Irish melodies (36.) Bishop's 18 songs. 74—Sacred songs (14.) 84—Celebrated ballads (18.) 90—Songs of Scotland (36.) 86—Welsh songs (20.) 64—Comic songs (32.) BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 (over Savings Bank) Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN good order; price $150. Apply at No. 60 East 129th-st., near 4th-av.

NEWSPAPERS.

INCOMES FOR 1868, AS REPORTED TO THE ASSESSORS FOR THE VARIOUS INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. An *Alphabetical* list of the names and taxable incomes of persons making returns in the City and County of New-York, copied from the official books of the several Assessors, is published in an extra sheet of the New-York *Tribune*. These thirty-eight double columns of figures make the most wonderful exhibit ever presented in any newspaper, in this country or in Europe, of the distribution of wealth in a great City. There are seventeen thousand nine hundred and nineteen names of citizens, paying tax on incomes which range from $1 up to $3,019,218 for a single year, alphabetically arranged, with figures carefully transcribed from the official records. The *Tribune* may claim to have made an exhibit unequaled in newspaper annals; and the City may point with pride to these long lists of her wealthy men as an illustration, even more conclusive than the census tables, of the rapidity with which she is becoming not merely the most populous City of the continent, but the commercial emporium of the world. For the convenience of the curious an abstract is appended from the lists showing the returns of all our citizens who pay tax on incomes of $100,000 or over. PRICE TEN CENTS. For sale by all newsmen. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 60 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

MONTANA. The great and popular American Cordial. Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner, a sovereign cure for Dyspepsia. Slightly iced, a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks. H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, No. 181 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW STEAM YACHT, AT one-fifth its cost; a chance for brokers to double their money. Apply at the Continental Yard, Greenpoint, of S. WILLIAMS, on board.

ICE-CREAM, BEST MADE, 15 CTS. a plate, 50 cts. a quart, $1 60 a gallon delivered to families. Open Sundays. GARDNER & CO., No. 549 6th-av.

ALBURGH LITHIA SPRING WATER cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney complaints, skin diseases, &c. A. W. GABAUDAN, Druggist, No. 695 Broadway, general agent.

COW FOR SALE.—APPLY AT THE PRIvate stable No. 2 East 49th-st.

MEDICAL.

CANCERS CURED! NO HUMBUG! —My works bear evidence of me. I have treated with unparalleled success for 25 years (and the last four years in this City) Cancer of the head, face, eyes, nose, mouth, throat, neck, breast, stomach, bowels and womb; also, Scrofula and Consumption, without knife or caustics. Reference—those I have cured in the City and all over the States. Residence and office, No. 155 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. J. T. ROBINSON, M. D.

ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF MIDdle-aged men, stricture, fistula, piles. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A WONDER TO THE WORLD IS Mrs. LINWOOD, greatest business and medical Clairvoyant known, No. 226 6th-av. Fee, 50c. to $1.

EMIGRATION SOCIETIES.

Facts Regarding Emigration to the South and West.

New-York Only a Half-Way House.

Operations of the Southern and Western Agencies in this City.

The value of immigrants to this country depends wholly on the locality which they select as a permanent residence. The man or woman who stops in New-York may, and in many actual instances do, lead a useless and unsuccessful life, whereas if directed to the parts of the country where labor was in demand and was remunerative, they might become prosperous members of society. Experience has shown that a very large proportion of the German and Irish immigrants landing in this port remain here and eke out a miserable sustenance, while other parts of the country more attractive, in every sense, to the industrious poor man, are wholly neglected. The same experience has induced the people of the various sections of the country in need of labor to establish in this City societies which have for their purpose the holding out of inducements to our immigrants to emigrate to their sections, and to furnish direction and assistance to those so disposed. The operations of these associations are not without interest and instruction to the public at large, particularly capitalists and also information to those seeking homes.

SOUTHERN EMIGRANT SOCIETIES.

The close of the late rebellion and the abolition of the institution of slavery, which preceded it, left society at the South in a changed and altogether anomalous condition. With the return of peace it was found that the peculiar system of labor on which the South depended, in the past, for the tilling of its lands and for carrying on its multifarious businesses, had been destroyed by the inevitable attrition of war, and that a new order of things was awaiting the action of the planters and manufacturers. Among other obstacles in the way of success was the fact that most of the planters had been impoverished by war; there was no money at command whereby they could stock their plantations, nearly all of which required a fresh supply of agricultural implements, cattle, mules, horses, seeds, &c., before operations could be resumed under the new labor system. The planters found, too, that the enormously large farms, ranging from 500 to 1,500 acres, which were in consonance with the slave system, could not be profitably handled under the free labor *régime*, even if their owners possessed the capital necessary to carry on agricultural operations in so large a degree as distinguished the Southern farming interest in *ante bellum* times. The want of ready cash was, however, the main difficulty experienced by the planter, and how to obtain this requisite became the all-important question with him. He had nothing but land to dispose of, and the selling of it in 160 acre parcels would inure not only to his own benefit, but to that of the community in which he resided, by increasing the population and creating a more wide-spread interest in the success of the State wherein it was located. This idea soon became generally received among Southern agriculturists, and measures were set on foot in many of the States to induce white immigrants to settle among them.

VIRGINIA BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

Virginia took the lead in this new movement for several reasons. It is more accessible than any other of the late slave States, (for Maryland and Delaware long ago ceased to be slave States except in name;) it has a larger area of territory and a greater variety of soil and climate than any other of its neighboring commonwealths south of the Potomac. In order that the attention of emigrants might be turned in this direction, however, the General Assembly, in 1866, passed a bill entitled "An act to promote and encourage immigration into the State of Virginia," and created a Board of prominent citizens "to settle upon and carry into operation a practical plan for the introduction of sober and industrious immigrants, with their families, into this State. This Board appointed General G. Tochman as its European, and General J. D. Imboden and Colonel Roger I. Page as its domestic agents. The first-named two are now in this City. These gentlemen at once set about the duties assigned them, and the result of their labors was soon made apparent. Hundreds of immigrants arrived from Europe, having Virginia as their objective point, and the tide of that immigration is daily swelling its proportions. In addition to this, however, the desire of bettering their condition by becoming Virginia land-owners became to a great extent prevalent among the mechanic and working classes of this City, and many of them, by reason of the inducements held out by the agents and by Virginians generally, determined to make their future homes in the "Old Dominion." In order that the expenses incident to the removal of these with their families may be reduced to the lowest possible amount, colonies are formed and each member pays a proportionate share of the expenses of travel; the railroads agreeing to make a large deduction both from the cost of passage and freight charges where a number go together. Of these colonies there have been formed in this City the following-named:

The "Manhattan," which has about 300 families in its organization, 71 of which left here on the 12th of May, taking with them, after payment of their passage money, about $42,000 in cash.

The "Eureka" has 376 families enrolled, of which number about 100 have already located in their new home, and the others will soon follow.

The "Brooklyn" has 110 families, of which 22 have already gone to their new locations.

The "Decatur" colony is composed of 86 families, all of whom have gone to Branch Valley, West Virginia. This colony, after paying all expenses, including the first installments for their new lands, took with them $22,000 in cash. The first-named three have bought lands in Virginia, and bid fair to become most prosperous colonies. The majority of these colonists have gone with the intention of following agricultural pursuits; but among them are many mechanics, who design, when opportunity offers by the future increase of population in their settlements, to enter upon their mechanical avocations.

One of the most interesting features connected with the immigration to Virginia is the settlement of a colony of Hollanders, about twenty miles from Lynchburg. This colony numbers about 700 souls, and is constantly increasing. The colonists passed directly through New-York after landing, about one year ago, never stopping until its members reached their Virginia destination. Their farms were purchased and located before they left Europe, so that, on arriving, they had nothing to do but enter upon possession of their lands. True to their Dutch instincts, they have built their houses close together, their farms spreading out fan-like all around the little village, which has risen up like magic, and which forms the nucleus of what is hereafter destined to be an important Virginia town. Their habitations are all built in the Hollandish style, and the colonists follow out the manners and customs peculiar to *Vaterland* as literally as though they were still residing in the homes of their boyhood. This little colony is the abode of quiet and harmony, and all its members seem to be in the enjoyment of perfect peace and content. Other foreign immigrants are arriving and locating in various parts of the State, and the waste places of the Old Dominion bid fair to soon become the homes of a thrifty and industrious population. The new line of steamers that will shortly run between Europe and Norfolk direct will do much to bring about this result.

Another colony, not yet named, is in process of formation, and also intends to locate in Virginia. Its meetings are held at No. 37 Park-place, rooms of the Fruit-growers' Club. The locations chosen by the Manhattan Colony are south of the James River, in Kemble, Amherst, Bedford, Franklin, Mecklenburg and Halifax Counties. Each settlement numbers from twenty-five to fifty families, and the lands have cost them, in a state of semi-cultivation, from $1 50 to $10 per acre—payments being made, some quarterly and others half-yearly. The colonists have purchased from 20 to 200 acres each.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY FLORIDA.

The State of Florida also offers an inviting field for immigration. As yet, however, no organized colonies have started for the "land of flowers," though for nearly a year past there has been a constant immigration thither of families acting singly. Many of these have engaged in the raising of oranges, lemons and other tropical fruits, and other immigrants have found most profitable employment in getting out timber, two varieties of which, live-oak and cedar, find a ready market in New-York. The State of Florida has taken no special action to induce immigrants to locate within its borders, though something has been done in this respect by the land-owners themselves, and General Cabell is now in the North, endeavoring to urge those who desire to procure homes in the South to select locations in that State.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina is also putting in its claim to favorable consideration at the hands of such as desire to emigrate, though no organized or concerted movement has been set on foot to divert the tide of emigration in that direction, and the same may be said of South Carolina.

GEORGIA EMIGRATION.

The emigration from the North to Georgia is quite large and daily increasing, but consists for the most part of business men and mechanics, who locate mainly in the cities and large towns of that State. A movement is on foot, however, to develop the mining interests of Georgia, which will doubtless have the effect of drawing thither many immigrants who desire to follow agricultural pursuits.

The inducements tending to draw immigration to the Southern States are such as cannot well be overlooked. The fertility of the soil is acknowledged to be far superior to that of the Middle States. According to the report for 1867 of the Statistical Bureau at Washington, the average amount of corn raised, per head of the population in the South, was 33 3-100 bushels; in the Northern and Western States only 19 bushels. To a New-England farmer who is compelled to labor hard to produce a crop from the sterile soil of the Eastern States, or to the foreigner who spends his energies on hired land in Europe, never expecting it to yield him more than a mere subsistence, the procuring of a farm in this favored region must be like being transported to "Araby, the blest." The rapid increase in the value of lands in the Northern States is putting it out of the power of men of moderate means to procure farms in this section. Take as examples the following: In New-Jersey the value of lands increased from $48 67 per acre in 1860, to $70 in 1867; and during the same time in New-York, from $29 to $48; in Pennsylvania, from $37 33 to $49; in Connecticut, from $30 50 to $43; in Rhode Island, from $30 32 to $44; in Massachusetts, from $32 52 to $40 per acre. These prices, when contrasted with the fact that lands of excellent quality may be obtained in the Southern States from $1 50 to $10 per acre, show how great is the inducement to turn the tide of immigration toward "Dixie."

WESTERN EMIGRANT SOCIETIES.

Besides the Southern States, however, there is another large field open to immigration in the great West. Under the Preëmption laws every citizen of the United States is entitled to 160 acres of the rich public lands of the Western States and Territories. In order to profit by the liberality of the Government, many persons, who, in the large cities, merely drag out an existence by the hardest kind of labor, have determined to seek homes in the far West. The colonizing spirit is at work among these, too.

The Excelsior Colony has already started its advance guard of 175 families, who are now located in Jewell County, on the Republican River, in Nebraska, and this will soon be followed by the balance of the colonial organization, about 200 families. This colony is composed of farmers, mechanics and tradesmen, who intend to form a town on the Government tract of land situated between the Republican and Little Blue Rivers. Despite the unfavorable reports circulated by one or two returned members because they went out with the first draft, badly supplied with the means of living in a strange place, and could or would not await the selection of a suitable locality by the "Exploring Committee" appointed for that purpose, we learn from a letter dated May 6, written by President Walker, who is in Waterville, to his brother, G. W. Walker, No. 174 South-street, that the colony is doing well. He says that the lands chosen near the Republican River, in Jewell County, Kansas, are well watered, and timbered with oak, hickory and cottonwood. They were free from Indians, and but two days' journey, or 60 miles, west of Waterville. One hundred and seventy-five families were out there, most of whom have taken land in the location under the Homestead act. The men are working hard building log huts on their lots and clearing away timber. In Waterville a piece of ground was purchased on which a large hut is being erected for the reception of emigrants and to lessen their hotel expenses. It is called the "Colony House." A day's march from Waterville, or half way between that place and the settlement, another shanty is being built to afford shelter to travelers journeying to and from there. Railroads also are being made through the county, and three of them are expected to be in working order within eighteen months, viz.: One from Fort Riley to Fort Kearney, one from St. Joseph to Denver, and that from Atchison to Kearney. This will facilitate travel through the county and increase the value of this colony's lands. Major Gunn, Superintendent of the road from Atchison to Kearney, is doing his utmost to extend it forty miles farther west this season. If he succeeds the pioneers will be in almost direct communication with Atchison, which will be the case at any rate within fifteen months. Live stock is cheap in Kansas, and their keep costs nothing, so that if a man chooses to deal in them, and live on the produce of his own farm, he can save money easily.

MISSOURI COLONIES.

Another colony is forming with the design of locating in Missouri. As yet this colony has received no name, nor is the exact locality wherein its members intend to settle made known to the public. The fact of divulging this information was, for a time, a serious drawback to the Excelsiors, who found that sharpers had taken advantage of the knowledge of their destination, and forthwith preëmpted the lands in advance, thereby preventing the colonists from settling in the locality they at first selected, and forcing them to find another location. The Missouri colonists refuse, therefore, to give any information to outsiders, further than that they intend to locate in Missouri. The meetings of this colony are held every Monday evening, at No. 68 East Broadway.

ILLINOIS LANDS.

In addition to the lands that may be secured by simple preëmption, however, there are others in more choice Western localities, and among them those donated by the Government to the Illinois Central and the Union Pacific Railroads. The former are selling off rapidly. The latter extend from Kansas to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and although it is doubtful if they will be settled upon to any great extent for many years to come, there can be no doubt that eventually the tide of immigration will set in that direction, and dot the line of the Pacific Railroad with thriving villages and splendid farms, all the way to the California line.

A WORD IN CONCLUSION.

The immigrant who comes from Europe to the United States will find it greatly to his advantage, if, instead of locating in this or any other large city, he pushes directly for the sparsely settled districts in the South, or for the rolling prairies of the West. The fact is, that in the populous cities of the older States, and especially in this Metropolis, the labor-market is overstocked in every department, and those who desire to attain to wealth, or even to competence here, will find it up-hill work, with the chances against them. In the West, however, a few years of hard labor will secure the pioneer in the ownership of a farm, and put him above the reach of want forever afterward. The great mistake made by our foreign-born citizens is in clinging to the crowded cities, where heavy rents, high prices for the necessaries of life, and an inconsiderable demand for labor, render their lives one of toil and inordinate care; whereas, by locating in regions suited to agriculture, they might soon become able to sit under their own vine and fig-tree, with no landlord to molest them, and no uncertainty of employment to make them afraid. Although thrown on his resources, and compelled to labor hard at the outset, the pioneer has the consolation of knowing that a few years of industrious toil will bring him plenty in the end, and that he is, meanwhile, making a home for his children, which will enable them to take a much higher position in the social scale than if they were compelled to live in a crowded city, totally dependent, even for an existence, on the ever-varying demand for labor, and constantly affected by the the recurring changes to which a great city is always subject. To all, native and foreign-born, who are smart, young, and vigorous, and who desire to win the fair prizes of life by energy, courage, industry and force of character, we say, secure a farm, either South or West.

BANQUET TO GENERAL SICKLES.

Correspondence Between Prominent New-York Citizens and Our New Minister to Spain.

LETTER OF INVITATION.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1869.

DEAR GENERAL: Before your departure for Europe we desire to meet you and to have the opportunity of expressing to you our feelings of kindly interest and friendly regard, and of congratulating you upon the merited appreciation of your services by your country, shown by your recent appointment as Minister to Spain. In this new position, we have no doubt you will do credit to our country, which you so faithfully and so valuably served during the recent war.

We do not address you as party men; we belong to different political parties, and the request we now make is entirely unconnected with party views, feelings or objects. We mean this simply as a tribute of personal respect, esteem and friendship for one whom we regard as worthy of them all and well entitled to this small testimonial from friends, some recent, many of long standing. For this purpose we cordially invite you to meet us unceremoniously at the Everett House on the evening of the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock. We do not propose feasting or toasts or speeches. These are every-day affairs. Our opinion is that without those ancillaries a meeting such as we invite you to will be a reunion fraught with much pleasure to us all, will revive many agreeable recollections, and furnish many pleasant memories of the future.

Trusting that you will accept our invitation, we are, very sincerely, your friends,

Reuben E. Fenton, Moses H. Grinnell, William M. Evarts, John A. Griswold, Peter Cooper, William E. Dodge, Cyrus W. Field, Isaac Sherman, Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, (since deceased,) Charles P. Kirkland, Edwin Croswell, Isaac Bell, Richard Schell, Henry G. Stebbins, F. B. Cutting, John Graham, George Shea, Edward Haight, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Elias J. Beach, Henry Hilton, A. B. Cornell, Charles A. Dana, Marshall O. Roberts, Horace Greeley, Henry Clews, Henry E. Davies, A. A. Selover, William Orton, John K. Porter, Luther R. Marsh, R. M. Blatchford, John B. Haskin, George W. Quintard, Abraham R. Lawrence, D. R. Martin, George J. Ardes, Samuel G. Courtney, J. M. Carnochan, A. R. Tappan, Jas. Murphy, Nelson Taylor, William A. Seaver, And. Carrigan, Isaac H. Bailey, E. A. Quintard, Timothy G. Churchill, Hugh J. Hastings, G. Albinola, Samuel Sinclair, Joshua M. Van Cott, J. Watts De Peyster, Malcolm Campbell, Stewart L. Woodford, J. S. Carpenter, John H. Morris, Josiah W. Brown, Frank E. Howe, Wm. A. Hall, Le Grand B. Cannon, F. A. Palmer, James Kelly, Thomas E. Stewart, F. A. Conkling, T. C. Talman, George Bliss, Jr., A. Pleasonton, Guy R. Pelton, Rufus F. Andrews, John H. White, Alexander Shaler, Charles K. Graham, H. Edwin Tremain, E. A. Merritt, Thomas Murphy, W. R. Stewart, Wm. T. Esterbrook, J. Langdon Ward, Abram Wakeman, E. George Squier, John A. Kennedy, Abm. Brown, Wm. Muir, T. M. Wheeler, T. Bailey Myers, Lovell Purdy, Jas. B. Sheridan, F. J. Fithian, I. J. Reynolds, C. C. Poinsett, W. H. Raynor, Henry Stoddart, Robert Hervey Coffin, C. A. Arthur, Patrick H. Jones, Abel Crook, Chauncy M. Depew, Ethan Allen, D. C. McEwen, George H. Van Brunt, Spencer Kirby, Simeon Leland, J. H. Almy, Chas. H. Hickman, John D. McGregor.

REPLY OF GENERAL SICKLES.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I have the greatest pleasure in accepting your kind invitation. The distinguished compliment you have tendered me is the more gratifying when I recognize among those who offer it many old and constant friends, whose regard has survived the severance of political associations following the events of the last few years.

In accepting a diplomatic appointment, the representative of the Government, like an officer in the exercise of military command, is presumed to divest himself of partisan predilections in the discharge of his functions. Abroad, our fellow-citizens are all Americans, endeared to one another by a common nationality and a common allegiance, and all are equally entitled to the consideration and protection of the Government and its ministers.

It is in this spirit that I approach my new duties, and I am happy to receive your generous expression of esteem in a form that assures me these views will meet with your approbation.

Perhaps I could find no occasion more appropriate for declaring that, in undertaking a foreign mission, notwithstanding my wish to confine myself to the profession with which I am now identified, it is solely with the purpose of contributing what I may to advance the interests of our country, while doing all in my power for the preservation of peaceful relations with the Government to which I am accredited.

I am, gentlemen, with the most grateful sense of your kindness and consideration, very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General U. S. A.

To EDWIN CROSWELL, Esq., Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Hon. RICHARD SCHELL, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, Esq., and others.

THE ALDERMANIC SQUABBLE.

McVeany vs. Culkin—No Decision in the Case Arrived at.

The Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen having under consideration the claim of Mr. McVeany to the seat in the Board now occupied by Mr. Culkin, met again yesterday, all the members being present.

Mr. Gidney, the Chairman, said the contestant having been duly notified to appear before the Committee, and having failed to appear, and as his counsel stated at the previous meeting of the Committee, the contestant relies on the Courts to compel the Board to give him the seat in the Board now occupied by Peter Culkin, the Committe would consider the case closed.

Mr. A. S. Sullivan said he appeared for Mr. Culkin, and would like to make a few remarks on the subject before the Committee. He then stated the case as it now stands, and said that much reliance had been placed on the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *ex parte* Heath, Roome and others, in which a *mandamus* had been asked of the Court to compel the Mayor to admit certain parties to take the oath of office before him. Now in this very case the Court had distinctly stated that it did not pass on the question as to the jurisdiction of the Common Council, but the Court admitted that the Common Council had concurrent jurisdiction in the matter. This was under the old charter of 1830, and the new charter, like the old one, made the Common Council the judges of the qualifications of its members. Mr. Sullivan then argued that the term "concurrent jurisdiction" is an absurdity. Either the Court or the Common Council must be the judges of the question. Concurrent jurisdiction they could not have. The Supreme Court had given a judgment against Mr. Culkin, but this was simply a personal matter between him and McVeany, and the Board had nothing whatever to do with it, and were not bound to regard it, and, moreover, this judgment had been appealed from. Mr. Sullivan then called to the attention of the Committee the fact that McVeany had not appeared before them, and that he had not produced any evidence to show that he had been elected a member of the Board, and therefore the Committee, in making their report, could only say that they had received no evidence to show that Mr. McVeany is entitled to a seat in the Board, whereas Mr. Culkin had appeared, produced his qualifications and shown his right to his seat.

The Committee then adjourned, the Chairman stating that they would report to the Board at its next meeting.

THE HOUSTON-STREET AFFRAY.

Ante-Mortem Statement of the Victim—Hastings to be Arrested.

At an early hour yesterday morning Coroner Flynn was summoned to the residence of Frank Bunker, at No. 65 West Houston-street, who had been stabbed in a dangerous manner the night previous, in his saloon at the above number, as already reported in the Times. The wounded man, Bunker, in his *ante-mortem* examination stated that at about 10 o'clock on Friday night, John Hastings and a man named Brown began disputing in the saloon, when Hastings seized a chair and threw it at Brown. He also caught hold of a water pitcher, and was about to throw it at Brown when Bunker seized him by the collar and put him out of the saloon through the back door. In ten minutes after Hastings returned to the saloon by the front door, and approached Mr. Bunker, having a club in one hand and a long knife in the other. He then exclaimed, with an oath and opprobrious epithet, "You put me out, did you?" Seeing the knife, the saloon proprietor went behind the bar to get a weapon of defence, and finding a stick there, went out in front of the bar. Hastings at the same time assaulted Bunker, striking him on the left hand with the club, and stabbing him in the right side with the knife. Bunker, on finding himself wounded, called for help, when Hastings escaped. Bunker stated that he had known Hastings only a few weeks, and he had heard that he had only recently been released from the State Prison. He had on two occasions demanded loans of a few dollars, which had been refused by Mr. Bunker.

The jury, hastily impanneled by the Coroner, rendered a verdict against John Hastings, who is still at large.

Bunker was reported to be in a dying condition at midnight. A physician and a priest were in constant attendance upon him.

Postal Service.

The following is the business done in the Foreign Department of the New-York Post Office with Europe and the West Indies for the month of May. It shows that 811,615 letters were received and forwarded to Europe, for which $104,682 25 was collected for postage on the same, and 85,602 letters were also received and forwarded to the West Indies, for which the amount of postage collected was $10,846 66. The whole total of letters received and forwarded were 897,217, and the postage collected $115,530 61.

Received from Europe.	Letters.	Postage.
British	176,613	$20,608 94
Bremen and Hamburg	78,919	7,969 28
North German Union	69,929	8,087 38
French	58,050	8,378 67
Belgium	2,389	512 05
Switzerland	3,553	1,300 00
Netherlands	4,529	666 96
Italian	7,333	1,198 81
Total	391,063	$50,555 98
Received from West Indies.		
From sundry places	43,775	$5,765 88
Forwarded to Europe.	Letters.	Postage.
British	192,263	$24,336 25
Bremen and Hamburg	84,189	9,689 39
North German Union	35,946	6,975 11
French	84,482	9,847 33
Belgium	3,727	485 88
Switzerland	9,205	1,379 30
Netherlands	5,033	751 90
Italian	4,569	662 20
Total	420,448	$54,127 27
Forwarded to West Indies.		
For sundry places	41,827	$5,080 98
Recapitulation.		
Received from Europe	391,062	$50,555 98
Forwarded to Europe	420,553	54,127 27
Received from West Indies	43,775	5,765 88
Forwarded to West Indies	41,827	5,080 98
Grand total	897,217	$115,530 61

Opening of Croton Market.

The splendid new private market erected by Messrs. Theodore Weston and James W. Pinchot, on Forty-second-street, to be known as Croton Market, was thrown open to the public yesterday for the first time. It is situated on Forty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue, running through to Forty-third-street, and has a frontage on both sides of 120 feet. The front on Forty-second-street is two stories in height. The centre portion is of brick, with a Mansard roof on each side, agreeably broken up by dormer windows and ornamental chimneys. Access to the various stands is obtained by three wide passages running through from street to street, and intersected by transverse passages. The centre passage is twelve feet wide, and is to be used for carriages, carts, &c. Each stand has a large refrigerator, which is at once both ornamental and useful, being made of ash and black walnut. The market room has an area of 30,000 square feet, divided up into 156 stands, which have been rented by the venders of all kinds of food. The stands for the sale of meat and fish have large marble slabs on top; and one enterprising fishmonger has made his stand more attractive by the addition of a fountain and a basin of goldfish.

The principal feature in this Market is the number and size of the skylights, making it one of the best lighted buildings in the City. At the same time it is also, it is claimed, the best ventilated, and the proprietors say it is their intention to make it the cleanest market in existence, arrangements having been made by which the whole area of flooring can be flooded daily, numerous hydrants being provided for that purpose. The second story, on Forty-second-street, is reached from the main floor by wide, easy staircases on each side, beneath which are the entrances to the cellar. The cellar is fitted up with large refrigerators for the keeping of meat in large quantities, and a portion of the space is set apart for vegetables, and cages for live poultry.

The second story floor will be used for a restaurant, being admirably adapted to that purpose—the close proximity of the new depot, soon to be erected for the Hudson River, New-York and New-Haven, and New-York and Harlem Railroads, making it a very desirable place for such business. The room is well lighted, with a high ceiling, and is 150 feet by 40 feet. The architect is Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, of No. 4 Broad-street, New-York. The total cost of the building and ground was about $250,000. The stalls are all taken, and business was brisk there yesterday afternoon and evening. In the large hall constituting the second story of the Forty-second-street front the proprietors entertained their friends sumptuously at 1 P. M. Speeches were made by S. B. Ruggles, James B. Carter and others.

Other private markets are talked of in various parts of the City. Let them be speedily built. The more there are of them the better it will be for all concerned.

PURIFYING THE CROTON.

Professor Chandler's Analysis of the Filth in One of the Tributaries—Important Order of Judge Barnard.

The Times has already informed its readers that Hon. Joe. F. Barnard, at the Putnam County Circuit Court on Wednesday last, granted a permanent injunction restraining the proprietor of Gregory's Hotel, near Lake Mahopac, from allowing refuse matter from his establishment, and from the gas-works connected therewith, to run into a stream which empties its waters into a tributary of the Croton River. This action of the Supreme Court will doubtless have the effect of causing others, the wash of refuse from whose out-houses and other buildings is, to a greater or less extent, deteriorating the purity of the Croton water, to regard this injunction order as a precedent, the rule of which may be made applicable in their own cases; and the Croton Board and the Metropolitan Board of Health acting on the rule now established, are preparing with energy and determination to prosecute other parties on other streams who have made themselves amenable to the law. It is due to our readers to say, that Professor C. F. Chandler, Chemist of the Board of Health, has given the assurance that he is unable to detect the presence of the oily matter and other filth which pollutes the stream in Putnam County in the water, after it reaches this City; but it is none the less imperative that action should be taken to keep it undefiled at the spring-head. The danger to be apprehended is, that unless the practice of constructing on the banks of the Croton tributaries establishments that tend to render the water impure, be nipped in the bud, the time may come when the quality of the Croton will be materially affected, and the excellence of our City's sanitary condition be sensibly lessened. As showing the extent of the nuisance on the existence of which the suit in Putnam County was founded, we give the testimony of the Professor, who was a witness in the case, concerning the impurity of the water in the stream in question. He said:

"The mud on the banks of this stream is saturated with petroleum substance and other matter; took samples of this mud from various localities along the banks; felt assured that in addition to the petroleum substance these samples contained human excreta and sewage. (Samples of the mud collected by witness were here shown.) Whenever the earth along the banks of the stream was stirred up, it emitted an oily substance that in some cases covered more than half the width of the stream. On cross-examination the witness said that he found this oily substance all the way along the banks of the stream, wherever he looked for it.

Here is proof positive that the refuse from the gas works of the hotel has collected in large quantities. How far it extends down the stream, and to what extent the water we drink in New-York may be affected, we know not. The representative of the Times found it by stirring the earth at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the hotel. The important question is, however, shall this polluting of the Croton be allowed anywhere? Mr. Hatch, plaintiff's counsel in the suit in Putnam County, remarked that the matter of rendering impure the waters of a tributary of the Croton deeply affected the people of New-York City, and he would like to have an explicit declaration from the Court as to the right of the defendant to create such impurity. Justice Barnard thereupon said that "all people must know and understand, that *no one has a right to pollute the water of a running stream*; he desired to be plainly understood on this point. Even if the residents of New-York, or of any other city, were unaffected by such action, it would not be allowed, even as between farmer and farmer. The polluting of a running stream was at variance with the common law, and was an action justly reprehensible in itself." If the course of Justice Barnard becomes generally known to the residents of the district through which the Croton and its tributaries run, we may congratulate our citizens on the fact that the nuisances therein existing will be abated, or (the precedent being now established) can only be continued in defiance of law, and of the sure action of the Courts against all offenders.

Coroners' Cases.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan at the Morgue over the remains of Michael McKittrick, aged 36, who died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries sustained on the 16th inst. by being thrown from his cart by his horse taking fright in Second-avenue, when he had a thigh fractured. Deceased resided at No. 338 East Thirty-fifth-street.

The remains of an infant were found yesterday in Sixty-first-street, near Fifth-avenue, and removed to the Morgue.

An unknown woman died suddenly yesterday in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, near First-avenue. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday floating in the East River, near Pier No. 37. Deceased was about 35 years of age, had long light brown hair, and the body was attired in dark clothing.

James Thistleton, a deck hand employed on board the steamer *Connecticut*, at Pier No. 44 East River, fell overboard yesterday and was drowned. He was standing on a swinging scaffold at the time of the accident, engaged in scrubbing the side of the vessel. The body was subsequently recovered.

Suspicious Fire in First-avenue—Two Arrests for Arson.

At 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the southeast corner of Forty-sixth-street and First-avenue, in the lager-beer saloon of Frederick Bruger, when a damage of $1,000 was occasioned. The building is owned by Henry Volkenwing, who sustains a loss of $3,000. The first floor is occupied by John Mahon, liquors, $800 loss; J. Higgins, shoe, $200; Mrs. Wallack, fancy goods, $250; Christopher Rapp, butcher, $100; Geo. Lyons, harness, $200, the greater part of which losses are covered by insurance.

The Police arrested Bruger, the saloon proprietor, and Daniel Becker, on a charge of arson, as the flames commenced in a locked room. The Fire Marshal held an informal and secret investigation in the case and, as is now customary in his bureau, all mention of these arrests was sedulously concealed, the fact being only accidentally ascertained from other sources.

Arrest of a Gang of Counterfeiters.

A descent was made late yesterday afternoon on the dwelling of Robert Herring, in Garden-street, Mott Haven, by Colonel Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service Police of Washington, assisted by two of his subordinates, Officers Charvon and Miller, and Detective Farley, of this City. The cause of this action was a suspicion that a gang of counterfeiters were domiciled there. These officers succeeded in arresting Joseph Prodnunall, Vincent de Lorenzo and Robert Herring, whom they found engaged in counterfeiting greenback and National Bank currency. Besides seizing a complete set of implements, the Police succeeded in getting possession of a quantity of counterfeit $5, $2 and 50c. notes. The prisoners and their contraband property were placed under lock and key at the Central Office, in Mulberry-street, for further examination. One of the prisoners subsequently escaped, but was fortunately rearrested by Detective Farley.

Base Ball.

The ball fields were alive yesterday with votaries of the sport. At the Capitoline Ground two games were in progress at one time. On the upper ground the Stars and Alphas had an interesting contest, in which capital play was shown all round. The Stars won by 17 to 15. On the lower field the Alert Club of Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., defeated Lloyds' Nine by a score of 43 to 10. At the Union Ground the Eckfords made short work of the Harmonies, the totals standing 88 to 6.

The present week promises to be full of interesting events. On Monday the Atlantics and Mutuals play their first match. As the result of this game will have an important bearing on the championship, the interest will be great and serve to call out a large crowd. On Tuesday the Princeton and Williams College nines will play at the Capitoline. On Thursday the Eckfords and Rose Hill will meet on the Union ground. On Saturday the Atlantics and Stars will play at the Capitoline ground.

Velocipede Notes.

The winner of the championship race on Friday seems likely to have his hands full in defending his right to the title. W. E. Harding wants to ride him any distance from three miles up to twenty-five. Swift is anxious for another trial with Boyle, and wishes to run him again in two weeks. Another match will probably result from these challenges, and bicyclists will rejoice. Considerable discussion having taken place in regard to the time Boyle made in the first heat of Friday's race, that gentleman's backer announces that he will back his man to make a mile in 3:25, under the same conditions, for $500. The conditions are, Boyle to have three trials, good day and good track.

A Fatal Case of Sun-Stroke.

Coroner Flynn held an inquest yesterday at No. 67 Suffolk-street, over the remains of Frances F. Carney, aged 28, who died from congestion of the brain, caused by exposure to the heat of the sun. The deceased had been employed in a tobacco factory at No. 75 Bowery, where she usually spread the leaves to dry in the sun on the roof of the building. On Thursday afternoon she returned home, and complained of a giddy sensation, becoming soon after quite ill. Death ensued at an early hour on Friday morning. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The Strappe Poisoning Case—Dr. Amand Released on Bail.

Coroner Keenan consented yesterday to accept bail for Dr. Desiré Amand, of No. 142 Bleecker-street, who is accused of malpractice, in giving James Strappe an overdose of carbolic acid as medicine, thereby causing death. The bail was fixed at $1,000, and Mr. Leopold Tilman gave the necessary bonds for the appearance of the accused before the Grand Jury.

The Park Savings Bank Bonds.

Detectives Corwin and Jones yesterday afternoon arrested Edward Habitsch, a German clerk, 20 years of age, at the office of Wm. Gill, lawyer, on the complaint of W. C. Kingsley, No. 365 Fulton-street, the prisoner having been caught in the act of trying to negotiate some of the bonds stolen from the Park Savings Bank last October. Four of the stolen bonds were found on his person, also two others and two checks, one for $1,500, and another for $1,000. He was locked up to await examination.

Rearrest of John Devlin.

Mr. John Devlin, against whom six indictments are held by the United States District Court, surrendered himself yesterday to Commissioner Jones, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $17,500 to answer the various charges of using fraudulent brands. It will be remembered that Mr. Devlin, after serving a year and a half in the Albany Penitentiary, was pardoned by President Johnson.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Western Dispensary for Women and Children, located at No. 228 Ninth-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street, has done a good work among the poor of that vicinity. Since the 22d of March last, the day upon which it was instituted, 380 patients have been treated gratuitously. The Dispensary is attended by a thoroughly competent lady physician, and its affairs are administered by a most reliable Board of Trustees. It is wholly dependent upon subscriptions by the public for its maintenance, and is at present greatly in need of funds.

At the regular semi-annual election of Post Winthrop, No. 26, G. A. R., held at their rooms, corner Christopher and Hudson streets, on Friday evening, 25th inst., the following officers were elected: Putnam Field, P. C.; John McSaulie, S. V. P. C.; James H. Tully, J. V. P. C.; A. E. Taylor, Adj.; Thomas W. Baird, Q. M.; Elias Lomax, O. D.; Thomas Hennion, Ch'n.; Richard Burke, Q. M. S.; Jas. V. Byrne, S. M.; T. W. Baird, A. P. Haring, W. H. Corse, Council Adm.; W. H. Corse, A. J. H. Duganne, M. F. Sullivan, J. R. Griswold, A. P. Haring, Delegates; S. Van Nest, T. R. F.

A row occurred last night in the saloon No. 90 Cherry-street, between Thomas Hassen and some unknown persons, who threw a tumbler at him and caused a severe wound on the head, and then escaped. As Hassen drew a pistol in the place, he was arrested for disorderly conduct by the Fourth Ward Police.

A fire broke out at midnight in the basement of No. 317 Washington-street, occupied by Whittemore, Abbott & Bain, proprietors of coffee and spices and agents for Dr. Warren's Bitters. The flames were speedily extinguished with a loss of $500.

Rev. H. D. Northrop preaches upon the death of Hon. H. J. Raymond this morning, in his church, (West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian,) near Seventh-avenue. See advertisement.

The Police made 1,581 arrests in this City last week.

Brooklyn.

The Police of Brooklyn made 429 arrests last week.

Catharine McGovern, charged with stealing the sum of $70 from Elizabeth Monahan, No. 176 Prospect-street, was taken before Justice Walsh yesterday and sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

New-Jersey.

Next Wednesday a public meeting will be held by citizens of Jersey City, to consider the measures to be adopted to compel the New-Jersey Central Railroad to abate the nuisance arising from the garbage thrown in the dumping-off lands along the Central Road in that city.

Late on Friday night a lamp exploded in the house of Mrs. Palmer, No. 95 York-street, Jersey City, severely burning Miss Palmer in the hand. The lamp was filled with McLean's non-explosive oil.

The rumor in circulation of the extensive prevalence of small-pox in Paterson, is declared by medical authorities totally devoid of foundation in fact, as there is only one such case in the city.

Three persons only in Newark pay taxes on incomes exceeding $50,000. They are David Anderson, $83,665; Mayor Peddie, $60,238; P. Ballantine, $56,931.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 26—11 A. M.

The following are the opening prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for money	92⅞
Consols for account	93
United States Five-twenties, 1862	80⅞
Erie Shares	19¾
Illinois Centrals	94⅞

The stock market is generally steady.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 26—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens a shade firmer. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.

Flour is dull at 23s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, June 26—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80⅞. Stocks quiet. Erie Shares, 19¾; Illinois 94⅞.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 26.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 84⅞@85⅛, for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 26—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active at an advance of a fraction. Middling Uplands, 12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 23s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 20s. ℔ quarter for old Mixed Western, and 28s. 3d. for new Mixed Western. Oats, 30s. 4d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 28s. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 99s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard quiet at 72s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 73s. ℔ cwt. for best grades of American fine. Bacon, 63s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—Rosin, 4s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common Wilmington, and 15s. for Fine. Petroleum, 7½d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 7d. for Refined. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Turpentine, 27s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, June 26.

Linseed Cakes, £10 2s. ℔ ton. Tallow, 44s. ℔ cwt. Sperm Oil, £95 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £41 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d. Sugar, 39s. 3d. ℔ cwt., for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 26.

Petroleum, 49½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 26.

Cotton quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 146f. ℔ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 26—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed dull at 84⅞@85⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, June 26—Evening.

The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 70f. 25c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 26—Evening.

Petroleum closed quiet at 49½f.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 26—Evening.

Cotton closed active both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 146½f. ℔ cwt.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 26—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	W	Clear	65
Halifax	N.W	Clear	65
Portland	N	Clear	64
Boston	N.E	Raining	60
New-York	S.E	Cloudy	67
Philadelphia	S.W	Cloudy	70
Wilmington, Del.	S.W	Clear	68
Washington	S.W	Clear	80
Fortress Monroe	S.W	Clear	80
Richmond	S.W	Clear	84
Oswego	S	Cloudy	65
Buffalo	N	Cloudy	65
Pittsburg		Hazy	70
Chicago	S	Raining	70
Louisville	N	Clear	80
Mobile	S.W	Clear	80
New-Orleans	S.E	Clear	78
Key West	E	Cloudy	80
Havana	—	Clear	80
Augusta, Ga.	—	Clear	80
Savannah	—	Clear	82
Charleston	N	Clear	86

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Washington*, close at the General Post Office at — A. M.

Mails for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Havre, by the *Westphalia*, close at 11 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through old H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:15 P. M.
North Way, old Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, old New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 5 P. M.
East, old Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Antwerp	June 17	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Westphalia	June 29	New-York	Hamburg
Atalanta	June 29	New-York	London
City of Washington	June 29	New-York	Liverpool
Nevada	June 30	New-York	Liverpool
China	June 30	New-York	Liverpool
Aleppo	July 1	New-York	Liverpool
Union	July 1	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	July 3	New-York	Liverpool
India	July 3	New-York	Glasgow
FOR BRAZIL, ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
North America	June 23	New-York	Rio
Arizona	July 1	New-York	Aspinwall
Morro Castle	July 1	New-York	Havana

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 26—*In steamship Lafayette, for Brest and Havre.*—Perry Belmont, S. P. de Feran, C. P. de Feran, Miss Y. P. de Feran, Mr. Rubira, C. Tibiles, Dr. and Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. J. B. Smith, infant and nurse, H. Gremet and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Villavaso, infant and servant, F. Sanjurjo and child, Chas. Dutilh, Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. John H. New, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Fenner and servant, Mr. Scheidecker, B. H. Hutton, F. Sieber, H. Sieber, Mr. Despalles, Mrs. M. E. Wright, 5 children and governess, J. M. Hartshorne, S. C. Genin, Mrs. Merignac, Mr. Meireles and lady, L. Theriott, Miss Theriott, Mrs. T. H. Bartlett and son, Miss D. H. Bartlett, Mr. Barrett, Dr. Clemenceau and wife, Mrs. M. de Beauvoir, Mr. and Mrs. E. d'Angell, F. Mendizabal, H. M. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Stillwell, Mrs. Poirier and maid, Mr. and Mrs. R. Beer, Mrs. Ad. Cazade, Mrs. S. de Agreda and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Jones and 4 children, Paul Blaney, Mrs. C. Blaney, Miss Gratiot, B. F. Jones, A. L. Williams, L. C. Hopkins, H. Bewie, C. Scheyer, J. W. Monroe, N. Thayer, Jr., F. Caine, Paul Lefebure, Mr. and Mrs. Trotot, Miss E. and Master A. Trotot, N. Niles, Miss E. Niles, Mrs. R. Wilcoxson and servant, Mrs. Friedlander, A. Fillot, F. de Quintana, Francis Foust, Mrs. F. Foust 2 children and servant, R. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. E. Reed 2 children and maid, Turner Sargent, John Leeds, Mme. Tilman, W. A. Gasquet, Geo. A. Blanchard, J. H. McKean, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Eckley, infant and servant, Mlle Meireles, Mrs. Antoine, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kellogg, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Goyer, Miss Goyer, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Godfrin and 5 children, Mr. Rousseau, Belloon de Pont, Mrs. Achille and maid, Mrs. Sarz, Mr. Louis Claude, J. Blanchet, A. Dreyfus, J. Brandin and son, B. Barca, Jos. Mackens and son, A. Fal—, Mrs. Galnier, (Max Strakosch, Mr. and Mme. Colonne, Mlle. Bertina, Mlle. Desclausas, Mr. and Mme. Amites Gassaniga, Mons. Guidon, Mons. A. Aujac, Mons. Hamilton, Mlle. Duclos, Mlle. S. Duclos, Mme. and Mlle. Hamilton, Mr. Tholer, Mr. Ledue, Mr. Lagriffoul, Mr. Dardignac, Mme. Camille, U. Suer, Mlle. Deschamps, Mlle. Tholer, Mme. Ledue, Mlle. Lagriffoul, Mr. Suer, of the French Opera,) Mr. O. Babut, J. Galnier, Mrs. F. Huppenbauer, Miss Huppenbauer, Mme. P. Dejan, H. H. Alsmann, L. Kuner, Miss Livingston, Jean Champin, P. Dejan, I. Dejan, Mr. Langlois, H. Reyret, P. Bow, Mr. Roselie, Mrs. Langlois, Mrs. Bow, Mr. Lombard, Mr. Rodgers, D. Tellhon, H. Sibley, Mr. Languellier, F. Devaure, Mr. Deavel, P. Baudet, Mr. Sidot, F. Beckley.

JUNE 26—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool and Queenstown.*—Miss A. Phelps, Miss Emma Clark, Miss Mary Herron, Mrs. Wm. Bowney, Miss Avoela Bowney, Miss Linda Bowney, R. P. White, G. Ennis, C. W. Cooper, J. R. Manger and child, Wm. Fletcher, Chas. Millbank, Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. Terry, J. Staff, James C. Lewis, G. F. Deetkin, Rev. Eugene Cassidy, Rev. James Hasson, D. Richardson, R. Richards, W. J. Ehrich, Clement H. Brown, James Thompson, Robert Hardie, Wm. Douglass, P. F. Bevans, S. Ainsworth, Thos. Gundry, John Power, wife and daughter, Miss Lizzie E. Eames, Mrs. E. A. Cole, Miss Russell, Mrs. H. L. Ainsworth, Miss M. W. Lincoln, Mrs. Y. McGaw, John B. Walsh, E. Godfrey Wolf, E. C. Russell and wife, John Gay, D. H. Veech, E. A. Montooth, W. W. Thompson, C. Herron, H. G. Lineen, Alex. Anderson, Edward Dudley, John Walker, Jos. Hughes, T. J. Kerr and wife, Captain Holst, Charles Kemp, W. H. Lent, Mr. Morrison, J. S. Alexander, J. O. Connor, G. B. Sangimette, Henry Phipps, Mark Smith, wife, daughter and son, Miss Lizzie Wilmore, Rev. W. A. Young, P. J. Kennedy, General Smalley, Rafael Generi, Pons, James Morgan, Francis Falls, Masters Power, J. M. De Amand, F. B. De Amand, Rev. A. H. Partridge, Austin Partridge, Wm. Colligan, wife and two children, Lewis Baker, James Davidson, J. E. Anderson, Christian Dunson, J. M. Arnold, Michael Kernan, Mr. Long, J. R. Postance, Miss Abby Hussey, Mrs. Gilmore and daughter, James Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Doughty, Mr. Grainger.

JUNE 26—*In steamship Europa, for Glasgow.*—Jas. Pierce, Henry A. Williams, Rev. Richard O'Connor, Alex. Fields, Alex. G. Fields, Geo. P. Smith, David Walton, Mr. Crannage, Mrs. Crannage, Carson Stewart, Edgar Sanders, Mrs. D. W. Van Voorhies, Miss McDougal, D. Winegard, G. F. Bucher, Mary Stark, Mrs. S. H. Mack, Jas. Grant, Henry L. Hill, W. C. Griffin, Henry Cobham, W. H. Young, Mrs. W. H. Young, Lucy A. Young, Frank M. Young, Loretta E. Young, Master M. Young, Rev. Jas. Hopley, Jas. D. Hopley, Miss E. Griffin, Miss M. Stark, Miss M. W. Marshall, Miss M. Nowall, Jas. H. Park, Mrs. Jas. H. Park and child, Mrs. H. H. Holly and infant, Miss Dunlop, Mrs. Margaret Johnston, Miss S. Meehan, Miss C. A. Hinsdale, Miss D. Olmsted, D. Meier, Mrs. D. Meier, Misses Scott, Miss Freeman, Owen Tone, J. W. Hurn, Robert Harper, William A. Fenmore, William M. Dall, Thomas Cox, Henry Coggers, Martha J. Coggers, Miss McIntyre, Mrs. Johnston, Miss McVean, Miss J. Campbell, Mrs. E. Campbell, J. Simpson, H. R. Simpson, M. E. Simpson, E. G. Simpson, Anna M. Clarke, Annie Clarke, Ellen Buchannon, Mrs. M. Delamore, Isabella Montgomery, David Montgomery, Martha Allinson, M. Miller, and other passengers in the steerage.

JUNE 26—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool.*—Miss C. Dooley, Mr. Kuhn, M. Keenan, Mrs. M. McKinney, Master W. H. and John McKinney, D. Dooley, James Scott, C. Powell, C. Wheeler, G. V. Moles, Wm. Moles, Miss M. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson, Miss Philer, T. Hough and child. Mrs. Robert Noorish and 2 children.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Vera Cruz and Havana.—Francisco Parra, Antonio Maria de la Torre, Francisco Baldenegro, Henry M. Down, Enrique Inas, Inocencio Rodriguez, John Braniff, Bernard Brod, Wm. Miller, Luis Pelert, Francisco Santin, Carl Blum, wife and 3 children, E. Boisson, E. W. Buckley, D. Gonzales, G. C. Murray, Wm. Perry, Eliza James, Wm. Hogan, P. P. Urbeso, Juan D. Capetillo, Mrs. Micaela Pedrara and 4 children, Richard Etheridge, Wm. Michaelson, wife and 2 children, Miss Lucia Gallett, Martin Viscaino and 2 children, John Sheweth, Chas. Johnson, Wm. French, Captain S. W. Clark, Diego F. Noy, Gregorio Monaga, Ignacio Gorostiza, Maria C. Raggio and 2 children, Severino Rodriguez, wife and 2 children.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Havana and Mexico.—Francisco Parra, D. Baldencho, F. Santin, I. Ymar, J. Braniff, B. Brood, J. C. Murray, W. Miller, L. Pelert, C. Blum, F. Blum, T. Blum, A. Blum, C. Blum, E. Boisson, E. Buckley, D. Gonzales, W. Perry, E. James, W. Hogan, P. P. Wilecro, J. D. Capetillo, M. Pedrara, Rita Pedrara, Rosario Pedrara, Asuncion Pedrara, Eugenio Pedrara, Ricardo Etheridge, W. Michaelson, E. Michaelson, Elena Michaelson, Elveria Michaelson, L. Jallette, M. Viscaino, Juan Viscaino, Estefana Viscaino, J. Sheweth, C. Johnson, W. H. French, S. Clark, D. F. Noy, G. Monaga, F. Gorostiza, M. C. Raggio, M. Magdelena, M. Feriza, A. M. de la Torre, A. Van Hagan, S. Rodrigues, F. Rodrigues, M. Rodrigues.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah.—E. Brainard, A. E. Losier, L. Abrahams, J. R. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, 4 children and servant, L. S. Lee, Miss Estelle Webster, Miss Jennie Lee, Miss Nellie Bentley, Miss Lizzie Bentley, E. Kelly, H. C. Fletcher, Miss Pago, Miss Howell, G. G. Ratter and wife, P. L. Patter, wife and 2 children, H. P. Westcott and daughter, J. G. Young, wife and daughters, John Young, J. Stern, H. Jones, G. W. Foster, H. Kelly, H. Movins, A. B. Kooler, H. T. Smith, Mrs. Smith, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Mariposa, from New-Orleans.—F. S. Salter, wife, child and servant, Colonel Steinberger, U. S. A.; W. Brewer, L. Grumwald, son and servant, Miss K. Adams, Miss B. Winters, M. E. Kingsley and servant, Mrs. C. Flynn, Mrs. Lynn and child, Miss Lola Montes, Mrs. A. Benjamin, G. Pitot, W. W. Clark, E. Maier, L. Stein, M. A. Winchell and servant, J. Hopkins, Jr., and 15 in the second cabin.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston.—Miss Fish, Miss M. S. Marshall, Mrs. Eastman, L. Condon, A. Simmons, J. Killian, Geo. Cummings, Frank Henry, Thos. Miller, Thos. Mahan, H. Stewart.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets .... 7 35 | Moon rises.10 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 32 | Gov. Island.10 41 | Hell Gate.12 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 26.

Cleared.

Steamships R. C. Knight, Dennis, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; C. Whiting, Greenwood, Galveston and Key West, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Castilla, (Br.,) Thomas, St. John, N. B., Williams & Guion; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Fanita, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Florida Railroad Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison & Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Blackstone, Loveland, Boston, F. J. Bellomi.

Barks Martha, Garrison, Port Caledonia, G. H. Brewer; Brignoni, (Ital.,) Lavarello, Cork, Wendt, Tetens & Brockman; Queen's Own, (Br.,) Wood, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Sanvegardo, (Br.,) Swinborn, Callao, C. L. Wright & Co.; M. Hamilton, (Br.,) Keary, Buenos Ayres, E. L. Merchant & Co.; Peggy, (Br.,) Rowe, Cork for orders, G. F. Bulley; Jesse Armstrong, (Br.,) Emett, Queenstown for orders, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Roseland, (Br.,) Garran, London, G. F. Bulley; Dauntless, (Br.,) Endicott, Penarth Roads for orders, G. F. Bulley; Elarien, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Vigo, E. L. Merchant & Co.; Kardon, (Br.,) Percy, St. Johns, N. F., P. & F. Currie; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Hutchings, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Susan, (Br.,) Sures, Harbor Island, G. & J. Knox & Co.

Schooners Gem, Jones, Havana, J. R. Phillips & Co.; Clara Montgomery, Borden, Baracoa, N. L. McCready & Co.; Welcome Home, Hatfield, Yarmouth, N. S., Crandall, Umphrey & Co.; Ebenezer, (Br.,) Hand, Harbor Island, Jno. Bacon; A. G. Smith, Phillips, Philadelphia, J. B. Gager; V. Buckley, Holmes, Stamford, G. K. Beckett & Son; R. R. Knowles, Cousins, Jacksonville, W. Ray & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans June 18, and South West Pass 19th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. June 23, lat. 29 46, lon. 79 29, passed a ship showing a white burgee with black letters, bark Pauline, (Br.,) and schr. Jonas Smith, all bound N.; 24th, 10 A. M., passed steamships Eagle, for Havana, and Rapidan, for Savannah; 25th, Louise Grumwald, aged 10 years, died of spasms of the heart; 26th, M. W. Kingsley, of Lake Providence, La., died of cancer.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Vera Cruz June 15, Sisal 18th, and Havana 21st, with mdse. and 63 passengers to F. Alexandre & Co. June 22, lat. 27 18, passed schr. Carrie, stg. N.; same day, lat. 27 32, lon. 79 43, passed schr. Jonas Smith; 26th, no lat., &c., passed bark Rachel, (of Portland.) The C. was detained outside 12 hours by fog, and has $221,356 25 in specie on freight.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. June 22, 8 P. M., off Frying-pan Shoal, passed a U. S. steamer towing a single-turreted Monitor, bound S.

Steamship Castilla, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool June 9, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 274 passengers to Williams & Guion. The C. will discharge her passengers and proceed immediately to St. John, N. B.

Steamship Virgo, Quick, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. June 26, at 11 A. M., no lat., &c., passed steamship Rapidan, hence for Savannah. Was detained off Sandy Hook 10 hours by fog.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

U. S. steamer Pawnee, Captain J. M. B. Clitz, Montevideo May 1, touching at Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco.

Brig J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Brig Rising Sun, (of New-Haven,) Smith, Jonesport 12 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Grecian, Davis, Jonesport 13 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. S. S. Ward, Edwards, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. T. A. Ward, (of Boston,) Norton, Shulee, N. S., 9 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Abbie Hodgeman, (of Harrington, Me.,) Eaton, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Noyes, Eastport, Me., 5 ds., with lath and plaster to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. Hydrangea, Prentiss, Clinton Point, for Providence.

Schr. Adeline Hamlin, Dearborn, Bangor, with lumber to John G. Moore.

Schr. David Passon, Perkins, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to J. Walker.

Schr. Sarah, Cram, Eastport 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Calista, Ward, Rockland, with stone to J. Collyer.

Schr. Mary A. Holt, Holt, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Pallas, Mahoney, Franklin, Me., 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mercy T. Trundy, Warren, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Amanda, Timpson, Jonesport 11 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Reno, Keller, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Nicola, Taylor, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Avail, Dibble, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Hase, McGindly, Greenwich.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Brown, Norwalk.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Cornelia, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Wave, Mathews, Virginia.

Schr. Enchantress, Covart, Boston.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Smith, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Roamer, Woodward, Rondout, for Salem.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. E., raining.

Sailed.

Steamships Lafayette, for Havre; Europa, for Glasgow; City of Brooklyn and Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Castilla, for St. John, N. B.; General Meade and Cortes, for New-Orleans; Huntsville and San Jacinto, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Mercedita, for Fernandina; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 26.—Arr. steamship Samaria, from Liverpool; Concordia, from New-Orleans; barks M. A. Stetson, from Cienfuegos; Cynthia Palmer, from Sagua; brigs Surprise, from Curacoa; Marine, from Cienfuegos; Timothy Field, from Pensacola.

CHARLESTON, June 26.—Arr. U. S. steamer Mocasin, from Wilmington, N. C.

Off the port, schr. M. E. Alder, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 26.—Passed out, ships De Wolf, for New-York; Susan Fitzgerald, for Havre.

Passed up, bark Frigg, from New-York for Richmond.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 24, A. M.—Sld. schrs. Leocadia, Margie, Henry, John Boynton, Frolic, for Boston; Planter, for Salem.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. M. V. Cook, Saco, for Philadelphia; Laura Robinson, (new,) from New-Bedford; William Boardman, South Amboy, for Portland; Idaho, Rondout, for do.; D. Davidson, Newburg, N. Y., for Nahant; Bravo, New-York, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Parsu, Sylvia, Hattie, Susan Center, Challenge, New-Zealand, May Morn, Addie Fuller.

25th, A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. schrs. Kenduskeag, Harry Lee, Unexpected, (Br.,) Rattan, Brilliant, E. H. Wheaton, Seguin, Monadnock, Guiding Star, Decatur Oakes, Wm. Boardman, D. Davidson, Bravo and Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Arr. ships Union and Oliver Davis, from New-York; Martha Rideout, Mensch, Anne & Jane Ellis, from Callao.

SAVANNAH, June 26.—Cld. steamers San Salvador, for New-York; America, for Baltimore; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia.

Arr. steamer Leo, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, June 26.—Arr. steamer Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Europa, (Br.,) hence for Glasgow, while proceeding down the Bay this P. M., ran ashore on the West Bank, about half way between the hospital structures.

The brig Executive, Gorham, from Montevideo, which arrived 25th, is consigned to James M. Linnard, and not as before reported.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, June 24, A. M.—Arr. steamship City of Mexico, from New-York for Vera Cruz.

MOSQUITO CANOPIES.
FRENCH CRETONES AND CHINTZES
FOR SUMMER CURTAINS.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS
AND
LINEN,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT REDUCED PRICES.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 751 Broadway, New-York,
No. 719 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, Robes, Lawns, Poplins, Bareges, Percales, Piques, English, French and
DOMESTIC PRINTS.
SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS AND UPHOLSTERY.
ALSO,
SUMMER CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
PARASOLS, SEASIDE AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
VERY LOW AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, COR. OF GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., COR. OF CHRYSTIE-ST.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
FOR JULY 3, 1869,
Begins a new half volume, and will contain, among other rich things, a splendid full-page group of seven of
GENERAL GRANT'S FAMOUS HORSES!
the best newspaper illustration of the kind ever issued in this country. Also an illustrated poem entitled "JOHN CHINAMAN AND JONATHAN," (a sketch for the Fourth of July, relating to the meeting of Occident and Orient via the Pacific Railroad;) an excellent story, "SAVED BY A SATCHEL," and many other novelties which must enhance the RURAL'S reputation as the
BEST WEEKLY IN AMERICA.
MOORE'S RURAL is adapted to the whole country. Employs the best talent. Is finely and profusely illustrated. Excels in both contents and style. Is not only a superior LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER, but treats ably and fully upon rural and domestic affairs, science, art, &c. In brief, as an exchange recently said, "MOORE'S RURAL is the most elegantly printed, ably edited, widely circulated and heartily welcomed paper, as a whole, which now finds its way among the people."
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D. D. T. MOORE, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

REMOVAL.—TODD & RAFFERTY HAVE removed their machinery depot to No. 10 Barclay-st. Works at Paterson, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 431, June 26, 1869.
34, 25, 33, 26, 28, 24, 65, 59, 56, 6, 53, 19, 4.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 302, June 26, 1869.
52, 5, 61, 42, 47, 74, 77, 33, 70, 35, 29, 66, 45.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 425, June 26, 1869.
14, 21, 74, 9, 34, 26, 68, 31, 35, 22, 53, 23, 46.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 426, June 26, 1869.
47, 38, 20, 70, 53, 7, 8, 73, 55, 75, 27, 16, 25.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.